The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1890. NO. 32

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. Opposite First National Bank.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. F. Green.

G. M. Green & Sons,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,

and Manufacturers of

Flooring, Doors, Sash, Frames, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c.

Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

All Bills Promptly Filled.

ADDRESS,

G. M. GREEN & SONS,

CASSVILLE. PENN'A.

ANTHRACITE

COAL!

I WILL fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut,	(Net Tons)	**$4.40**
Stove,	" "	**$4.40**
No. 4,	" "	**$4.65**

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

Heavy Hauling.

The undersigned, having two Heavy Four-horse Teams, solicits heavy hauling.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days. at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased of F. E. Weaver sixteen acres, more or less, of wheat in the ground and also one dun colored Alderney cow. All persons are cautioned to not interfere with said property, the same being left to the care of F. E. Weaver.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

Mapleton Depot, Oct. 10, 1890.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

Official Vote of Huntingdon County, November 4, 1890.

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR.			LT. GOV		SEC'Y INT. AF		ASSO JU'GE			CONG.		ASSEMBLY.				PROT'Y		REG. & REC.		TREAS.		DIS. ATTY.		CO. COM'S.				DIR POOR.				AUDITORS.			
	Delamater, R.	Pattison, D.	Gil', Pro	Watres, R.	Black, D.	Stewart R.	Barclay, D.	Wright, R.	Watson, D.	McCarthy, C.	Atkinson R.	Skinner, D.	Lytle, R.	Jones, R.	Ingram, D.	Dunkle, D.	Brewster, R.	Ewing, D.	Isenberg, R.	Jackson, D.	Hutchinson, R.	Simpson, D.	Brown, R.	Forbes, D.	A. J Miller, R.	Lamberson, R.	Mierly, D.	W. Miller, D.	Brumbaugh, R.	Henderson, R.	Speck, D.	Irvin, D.	White, R.	Evans, R.	Gillam, D.	Bollinger, D.
Ardenheim	16	49	.....	16	49	16	49	14	49	11	15	50	17	15	46	52	18	47	19	46	7	58	9	56	17	18	47	47	18	16	46	49	16	5	46	62
Barree	59	79	.....	65	73	65	73	33	89	19	50	87	59	41	102	70	70	68	20	117	33	105	75	62	50	46	68	111	69	41	69	88	63	54	87	72
Birmingham	35	28	3	39	15	39	16	14	11	34	40	19	42	24	31	15	42	16	35	22	35	24	15	42	42	40	18	16	42	41	16	17	44	41	16	15
Brady	67	86	3	69	84	69	84	31	91	32	71	85	79	54	88	94	72	83	70	83	54	100	67	89	69	63	89	86	72	72	83	83	73	69	83	85
Broad Top City	15	39	1	16	37	16	36	11	30	12	21	31	22	13	34	37	19	34	18	35	17	36	19	34	18	20	37	31	18	18	35	35	18	18	35	35
Calvin	53	24	.....	53	24	53	24	42	30	5	54	23	62	46	19	23	61	16	58	18	30	47	40	35	34	40	69	8	45	59	31	17	55	56	24	15
Carbon	16	79	.....	18	77	18	77	6	71	15	15	79	22	15	74	73	24	70	24	70	26	66	14	80	28	24	69	70	22	24	71	71	24	24	70	70
Cass	118	47	.....	121	44	121	44	59	82	21	116	41	117	82	41	75	122	38	117	41	110	48	103	57	76	101	104	93	116	117	45	42	80	124	87	28
Clay	78	70	3	80	68	80	68	52	59	39	83	69	83	68	66	77	81	71	79	73	76	75	76	76	81	74	81	67	80	82	72	70	82	82	70	70
Coalmont	17	15	.....	17	15	18	14	17	8	7	17	16	19	11	24	8	24	9	18	15	14	18	21	12	18	23	10	14	17	18	15	15	18	18	15	15
Cromwell	113	81	7	115	80	115	80	72	76	52	124	77	124	105	87	77	124	87	118	81	119	81	111	89	121	108	86	74	118	122	80	81	121	116	76	86
Dublin	63	59	1	63	59	63	59	28	50	50	57	61	57	90	48	33	66	56	59	63	56	66	59	72	73	61	63	44	67	66	55	54	62	62	60	60
Dudley	40	39	1	40	39	40	38	17	37	5	19	34	20	19	38	39	19	39	19	39	19	39	21	37	16	18	43	39	18	19	39	39	19	19	39	39
Franklin	81	63	1	83	62	83	62	25	38	81	85	63	85	35	111	57	88	59	86	61	94	53	73	78	81	71	64	76	88	79	60	69	87	87	60	60
Grantsville	70	15	.....	70	15	70	15	29	31	25	64	21	47	54	22	36	69	16	66	18	48	37	49	35	48	27	46	39	67	68	15	17	62	62	23	23
Henderson	29	26	.....	29	26	29	26	13	25	18	33	24	34	19	18	35	37	18	31	24	15	40	29	26	29	33	18	23	31	39	25	23	43	27	29	20
Hill Valley	30	8	.....	30	7	30	7	17	3	17	31	6	33	28	9	6	31	7	29	8	28	10	31	7	30	27	14	5	31	31	7	7	31	28	7	10
Hopewell	58	35	2	60	32	60	32	39	32	23	65	31	62	56	33	39	65	31	62	33	58	36	60	35	62	63	33	32	63	61	33	33	62	62	33	32
Huntingdon, 1st Wd	116	81	5	119	129	119	128	62	140	49	132	121	175	99	86	133	159	93	122	128	63	191	118	137	124	161	105	115	124	125	128	125	124	107	121	147
" 2d Wd	170	151	4	177	154	181	151	55	186	92	190	125	205	112	134	204	224	113	181	151	137	198	171	157	195	218	145	145	172	190	159	140	182	156	157	178
" 3d Wd	155	136	1	161	131	161	130	68	147	75	157	131	172	100	117	181	183	106	161	124	120	169	122	167	132	175	131	132	155	167	129	123	159	147	132	142
" 4th Wd	149	163	2	154	157	154	157	99	144	71	176	139	188	124	123	183	182	130	160	148	126	186	130	184	147	153	177	146	166	156	146	157	163	157	147	158
Jackson	117	144	24	119	139	119	139	87	131	67	134	153	132	129	159	147	146	136	85	188	103	182	110	174	102	112	129	218	141	117	138	161	143	139	147	141
Juniata	45	34	1	47	32	47	32	29	25	25	53	26	52	29	28	43	59	19	54	24	30	47	53	25	46	51	37	24	23	46	55	26	53	41	25	35
Lincoln	80	25	.....	81	24	81	24	52	18	36	76	30	78	62	38	30	87	19	87	19	63	42	80	26	72	68	34	38	83	84	28	17	86	83	21	20
Logan	84	149	2	98	145	101	132	50	113	70	117	118	123	89	133	120	115	120	111	121	97	137	98	137	100	98	132	138	113	91	123	142	103	96	147	113
Mapleton	104	56	2	106	54	105	55	61	45	52	114	46	112	71	54	76	111	50	103	56	90	71	93	62	102	116	49	51	109	104	51	57	45	110	133	25
Marklesburg	31	23	1	32	22	32	22	19	19	17	25	28	25	25	27	31	34	21	34	21	33	23	29	29	27	19	34	27	35	35	20	21	34	31	25	22
Miller	42	32	.....	43	31	43	31	19	32	22	42	31	43	31	27	43	41	31	15	56	16	57	42	31	32	24	21	66	41	26	32	44	52	36	34	24
Morris	27	62	5	31	58	31	58	6	41	45	48	46	58	42	59	27	52	42	47	45	23	69	55	38	33	16	64	69	48	48	46	45	48	48	46	46
Mt. Union Boro	99	66	9	102	66	102	66	39	56	76	84	87	90	74	81	95	90	84	99	74	94	78	104	70	86	113	75	72	111	111	61	64	92	91	86	79
Mt. Union Dist	53	51	.....	54	50	58	46	27	42	34	54	49	59	53	47	46	54	49	58	45	57	47	58	46	59	47	45	44	54	60	49	46	57	55	50	46
Oneida	59	38	.....	64	35	62	35	33	47	14	58	38	53	52	39	46	68	28	60	35	23	73	61	31	58	65	27	40	58	55	38	38	94	49	28	19
Orbisonia	115	75	8	118	71	115	71	64	61	75	121	74	131	95	83	71	127	70	127	68	129	68	111	87	126	121	72	67	127	128	69	68	123	119	70	83
Penn	40	56	.....	43	53	43	53	23	56	18	45	52	39	34	57	59	48	49	46	49	34	63	53	44	43	40	61	49	35	45	60	52	45	45	52	52
Porter	145	127	.....	152	120	153	119	47	105	105	150	119	131	119	124	104	201	67	204	62	88	178	162	106	96	156	189	93	179	177	88	93	181	139	124	88
Robertsdale	45	54	.....	47	52	47	51	23	51	20	43	49	53	41	47	50	56	47	48	49	43	51	45	52	5	48	47	47	49	49	48	48	49	48	48	43
Rock Hill	55	61	13	55	61	50	65	30	53	45	62	63	62	37	83	67	63	62	61	63	61	63	51	74	62	56	67	63	63	63	62	62	62	59	63	66
Saltillo	35	30	2	36	29	36	29	19	20	28	36	30	39	24	27	35	39	27	36	30	36	30	33	32	36	34	31	29	36	36	30	30	36	36	31	30
Shade Gap	14	19	.....	14	19	14	19	7	19	7	9	24	8	20	20	18	17	18	15	20	15	20	15	20	15	16	20	19	19	17	17	18	18	13	13	22
Shirley	89	87	2	92	85	92	85	30	60	86	86	92	99	69	82	104	125	53	112	62	89	87	55	124	95	118	72	79	60	72	115	103	94	91	83	86
Smithfield	35	83	1	33	32	33	32	19	43	8	40	29	44	32	27	37	43	26	40	30	32	38	36	33	38	42	32	28	37	40	29	30	40	40	30	30
South Dublin	52	24	.....	52	24	52	24	36	31	10	42	29	39	44	27	34	54	23	54	23	54	23	31	46	53	35	47	19	54	54	23	23	46	46	30	32
Springfield	104	26	.....	104	26	104	26	68	35	25	104	25	104	104	21	21	104	26	104	26	102	28	104	26	104	84	35	25	104	104	26	26	104	104	26	26
Spruce Creek	39	62	.....	39	62	40	61	13	50	39	49	53	56	39	57	47	47	55	46	56	48	53	46	56	45	46	57	54	47	48	55	54	46	44	58	56
Tell	63	124	.....	63	124	63	124	18	123	46	65	115	57	85	103	109	66	120	63	122	64	123	66	120	66	62	123	119	66	66	119	119	64	64	120	124
Three Springs	23	20	.....	26	17	26	15	9	7	24	30	13	30	19	14	21	29	13	26	16	27	16	27	16	27	28	16	13	26	28	16	15	28	28	15	15
Tod	71	56	2	82	41	90	33	63	45	19	100	26	108	83	37	34	99	32	101	30	66	65	96	35	84	79	57	31	94	99	32	31	96	99	33	30
Union	69	27	4	70	26	70	25	33	52	10	71	29	80	59	35	34	77	23	68	29	44	53	60	39	55	72	44	27	74	77	24	23	54	59	66	17
Valley Point	16	26	.....	16	26	16	26	15	25	1	16	26	16	7	31	29	16	24	19	23	14	27	13	29	21	16	23	23	12	16	28	26	13	12	26	32
Walker	82	59	1	83	58	83	58	23	80	37	72	70	94	84	39	54	98	43	97	43	50	91	72	69	81	97	44	53	49	87	83	53	88	84	56	58
Warriorsmark	175	93	.....	177	87	181	81	62	69	137	176	88	189	129	127	85	189	79	189	78	192	72	178	90	180	171	84	94	188	189	80	79	186	186	82	82
West	62	103	1	61	104	63	101	38	78	49	71	96	81	58	102	83	74	93	66	98	66	98	77	90	68	61	99	95	68	63	100	101	69	71	102	91
	3596	3267	112	3716	3150	3733	3114	1862	3046	2000	3815	3112	4941	3074	3184	3352	4203	2746	3827	3059	3171	3756	3513	3419	3508	3375	3387	3163	3798	3337	3105	3070	3834	3687	3290	3056
Majority.	329			566		619					703						1457		778			585	104						693	767						

MY KINGLING.

"Round whom the enshadwing purple life
Of babyhood's royal dignities.
Lay on my neck thy tiny hand!
I am thine—Esther—to command."
Philip, my King!

We never called him Phillip, although that was his name. We just called him "Pet" and "Rosebud" and "Precious" and "Baby," or any other sweet diminutive that our fond and foolish love for him prompted, and he answered to them with a sweet trembling of his baby lips, and a questioning look on his beautiful serious face. He was still a baby, with heaven's blue in his limpid eyes, and heaven's sunshine on his golden hair, when one day a rap came to my door, and there stood a woman without who was swarthy with the sun of Egyptian centuries, tall, strong, sinewy, with coarse black hair and tawny skin, a woman shunned and feared as a sorceress—a gypsy fortune-teller and vagrant.

I was about to shut the door in haste and exclude her unwelcome face and form, when the baby gave a little cry as of recognition and held out his tiny, dimpled hands with a caressing motion to the strange, weird woman.

And she—her whole face was transfigured with that look of mother-love, which comes from a heart bereft of its young. Tears were in the fierce black eyes. She devoured my child with her burning glance, and I—well I pitied her and bade her come in.

Then the baby laughed and cooed and patted her with his precious hands, and laid his golden head on her hard breast, and while I watched her narrowly, jealously, as I trod the hospitable round of kitchen and sitting room, he fell asleep in her lean, dark arms, with a sweet smile on his contented face.

O, strange democracy of a child's nature! As she laid him down his arms sought her neck; he would have nestled again on her alien breast. She held one little hand in hers, and he smiled in his sleep.

I fed the woman and clothed her for baby's sake, but then I bade her begone. She wanted to stay, to work for me; assured me she was wise in woman's ways; could minister to the sick, read the stars, knew the secret values of the herbs of the fields—but no, I felt that I could not breathe the same air with that Egyptian sorceress, and I sent her away.

But before she went she leaned over the baby, took his little, soft hand, relaxed in sleep, and spread it open in her dark withered palm, where it lay like a white rose leaf. Then the weird woman looked at me. "You leetle babe, I tal you leetle babe fahchune, propah good?" "No! no!" I cried, hastily. "I will not have my baby's fortune told, at least not by—you." The woman was smiling to herself; the baby smiled, too, and nestled his hand in hers. I hated her and longed to thrust her away. "So leetle," she murmured, vaguely, "So leetle lines in leetel bebe's han'! leetel short line, but so good. Missee, I tal you leetel bebe's past?"

"*You* tell his past?" I answered scornfully; "his past is in heaven."

"Ya, ya; eet is true, Missee—Heaven—my bebe there too!"

I wanted to cry "It is not!" and snatch my baby from her: but there was something in her weired face that checked me.

"I tal this leetel bebe's fuchah?" she asked.

I looked at him, my beautiful boy; his future! I had trodden that path for him over and over again.

Philip, my King!
"A wreath, not of gold but of palm one day
Philip, my King."

I said briefly: "Yes, yes; tell me."

"It ess not mooch," she answered in low and solemn tones—tricks of her trade, I believed then. "He ess a leetel kingling; here ess a life-line, pitty han', an' on both ends life-line, eet ess—Heaven. He leetel kingling, an have a crown in fuchah."

She went away reluctantly, and keeping her eyes upon him until the door closed, and when he awakened he looked around with a little grieved cry, and fretted and was impatient for something that was gone.

I have only a few words more to say, and that is to mothers. Never let any weird woman tell your childs fortune. There is such a thing as the evil eye, and it envies all happiness and prosperity, and casts its baleful glance on those whom it would injure, and they fade, wither unto death. My baby pined from the hour that woman left him, and when the wood violets were abloom in spring-time and the robins plucked their breasts, we laid him away from our sights forever. Don't tell me it was malaria, or teething, or some natural thing! It was that woman's longing for him that drew him away. And she came with crocodile tears and tried to see me, but they kept me from her. I should have strangled her, weak as I am.

O, my little lost kingling'—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fickle Apprentices.

Fifteen years ago, and even as late as ten years ago, was the custom when a boy hired as an apprentice to learn a trade, he immediately entered into a contract, (endorsed by father or guardian) with his future employer to serve an apprenticeship of three years. So much of their earnings were to be deducted from the whole amount and credited to them. This answered as security, that the apprentice would serve three years. If at any time before his apprenticeship expired he would resign his position, that money which had been deducted would be forfeited by the apprentice. At this time in life things have greatly changed. The apprentice secures employment, works a week or two, becomes boss in a month, (in his mind) and in less than six months conceits that the factory or office in which he is employed would sink and utterly fail if he would suddenly leave it. When such notions fill his mind, he becomes careless, goes to work when he feels like it, and stops at the same time, draws his money and is at liberty to spend it in whatever way he sees fit. It is time to call a halt on this kind of work and go back to the old days and enforce the rules that at that time governed apprentices, making it compulsory to work three years or else forfeit their earnings, and every boy who would not agree to such action is not worthy of a good workman's patience in trying to teach him something which will mark his future destiny.—*Ex.*

Mount Union.

We unintentionally forgot to mention that Mrs. Bell had erected a new iron fence in front of her residence on Water street.

Election is over and we presume the successful candidates are happy. There was more scratching done here than ever before. The election officers took about five hours to inform the public of the result.

It is to be deplored that Judge McCarthy failed of re-election.

W. W. Moorhead visited Perry county last week and joined the ranks of the benedicts, we are informed. He purposes to take a short tour and join his better half and take up his abode in Florida.

Nearly all of Mt. Union's citizens who came home to vote, have returned to their adopted residences.

Jas. G. Blaine, who has been designated as one of the greatest statesmen and diplomats, said on one occasion, "Principles, not men, should be voted for." Judge McCarthy's defeat looks like the maxim reversed.

The body of the late Henry Querry, of Huntingdon, was interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery on Friday afternoon last.

Mrs. Polly Hammond, an aged and respected resident of this place, died on Saturday morning last of cancer of the face, after a short but painful illness. Her remains were interred on Monday afternoon from the U. B. church, of which she was a leading member. She leaves a family of children, all grown.

J. F. Bathurst and family left this place on Monday for Johnstown where they will locate and make their future home. The ex-sheriff has been an honored and respected citizen of this town for upwards of twenty years, was an active church worker and an official of the M. E. church and until lately superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school. He will be greatly missed. The best wishes of our people for him in his new home go with him.

Wm. Fultz is engaged in laying quite a number of brick pavements in town. The council has recently decided that all walks must be brick and the good work has commenced. We hope to see it continued until all our walks are brick or stone.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Wonderful Distance Traversed by Christ."

TEXT: "*So I lifted up mine eyes the way toward the north.*"—Ezekiel viii., 5.

At one o'clock on a December afternoon, through Damascus gate, we are passing out of Jerusalem for a journey northward. Ho! for Bethel, with its stairs, the bottom step of which was a stone pillow; and Jacob's well, with its immortal colloquy; and Nazareth, with its divine boy in His father's carpenter shop, and the most glorious lake that ever rippled or flashed—

Blue Galilee, sweet Galilee,
The lake where Jesus loved to be;

and Damascus, with its crooked street called Straight, and a hundred places charged and surcharged with apostolic, evangelistic, prophetic, patriarchal, kingly and Christly reminiscences.

In traveling along the roads of Palestine I am impressed, as I could not otherwise have been, with the fact that Christ for the most part went afoot. We find Him occasionally on a boat, and once riding in a triumphal procession, as it is sometimes called, although it seems to me that the hosannas of the crowd could not have made a ride on a stubborn, unimpressive and funny creature like that which pattered with Him into Jerusalem very much of a triumph. But we are made to undertand that generally He walked. How much that means only those know who have gone over the distance traversed by Christ.

We are accustomed to read that Bethany is two miles from Jerusalem. Well, any man in ordinary health can walk two miles without fatigue. But not more than one man out of a thousand can walk from Bethany to Jerusalem without exhaustion. It is over the Mount of Olives, and you must climb up among the rolling stones and descend where exertion is necessary to keep you from falling prostrate. I, who am accustomed to walk fifteen or twenty miles without lassitude, tried part of this road over the Mount of Olives, and confess that I would not want to try it often, such demand does it make upon one's physical energies. Yet Christ walked it twice a day—in the morning from Bethany to Jerusalem, and in the evening from Jerusalem to Bethany.

Likewise it seemed a small thing that Christ walked from Jerusalem to Nazareth. But it will take us four days of hard horseback riding, sometimes on a trot and sometimes on a gallop, to do it this week. The way is mountainous in the extreme. To those who went up to the Tip Top house on Mount Washington before the railroad was laid I will say that this journey from Jerusalem to Nazareth is like seven such American journeys. So, all up and down and across and recrossing Palestine, Jesus walked. Ahab rode. David rode. Solomon rode. Herod rode. Antony rode. But Jesus walked. With swollen ankles and sore muscles of the legs and bruised heel and stiff joints and panting lungs and faint head, along the roads and where there were no roads at all Jesus walked.

We tried to get a new horse other than that on which we had ridden on the journey to the Dead Sea, for he had faults which our close acquaintanceship had developed. But after some experimenting with other quadrupeds of that species, and finding that all horses, like their riders, have faults, we concluded to choose a saddle on that beast whose faults we were most prepared to pity or resist. We rode down through the valley and then up on Mount Scopus and, as our dragoman tells us that this is the last opportunity we shall have of looking at Jerusalem, we turn our horse's head toward the city and take a long, sad and thrilling look at the religious capital of our planet. This is the most impressive view of the most tremendous city of all time.

On and around this hill the armies of the crusaders at the first sight of the city threw themselves on their faces in worship. Here most of the besieging armies encamped the night before opening their volleys of death against Jerusalem. Our last look! Farewell, Mount Zion, Mount Moriah, Mount of Olives, Mount Calvary! Will we never see them again? Never. The world is so large and time is so short, and there are so many things we have never seen at all, that we cannot afford to duplicate visits or see anything more than once. Farewell, yonder thrones of gray rock, and the three thousand years of architecture and battlefields. Farewell, sacred, sanguinary, triumphant, humiliated Jerusalem! Across this valley of the Kedron with my right hand I throw thee a kiss of valedictory. Our last look, like our first look, an agitation of body, mind and soul indescribable.

And now, like Ezekiel in my tent, I lift up mine eyes the way toward the north. Near here was one of the worst tragedies of the ages mentioned in the Bible. A hospitable old man coming home at eventide from his work in the fields finds two strangers, a husband and wife, proposing to lodge in the street because no shelter is offered them, and invites them to come and spend the night in his home. During the night the ruffians of the neighborhood conspired together, and surrounded the house, and left the woman dead on the doorstep, and the husband, to rally in revenge the twelve tribes, cut the corpse of the woman into twelve parts and sent a twelfth of it to each tribe, and the fury of the nation was roused, and a peremptory demand was made for the surrender of the assassins, and, the demand refused, in one day twenty thousand people were left dead on the field and the next day eighteen thousand. Wherever our horse today plants his foot in those ancient times a corpse lay, and the roads were crossed by red rivulets of carnage.

Now we pass on to where seven youths were put to death and their bodies gibbeted or hung in chains, not for anything they had themselves done, but as a reparation for what their father and grandfather, Saul, had done. Burial was denied these youths from May until November. Rizpah, the mother of two of these dead boys, appoints herself as sentinel to guard the seven corpses from beak of raven and tooth of wolf and paw of lion. She pitches a black tent on the rock close by the gibbets. Rizpah by day sits on the ground in front of her tent, and when a vulture begins to lower out of the noonday sky seeking its prey among the gibbets Rizpah rises, her long hair flying in the wind, and swinging her arms wildly about shoos away the bird of prey until it retreats to its eyrie. At night she rests under the shadow of her tent, and sometimes falls into a drowsiness or half sleep. But the step of a jackal among the dry leaves or the panting of a hyena arouses her, and with the fury of a maniac she rushes out upon the rock crying, "Away! Away!" and then, examining the gibbets to see that they still keep their burden, returns again to her tent till some swooping wing from the midnight sky or some growling monster on the rock again wakes her.

A mother watching her dead children through May, June, July, August, September and October! What a vigil! Painters have tried to put upon canvas the scene, and they succeeded in sketching the hawks in the sky and the panthers crawling out from the jungle, but they fail to give the wanness, the earnestness, the supernatural courage, the infinite self sacrifice of Rizpah, the mother. A mother in the quiet home watching by the casket of a dead child for one night exerts the artist to his utmost, but who is sufficient to put upon canvas a mother for six months of midnights guarding her whole family, dead and gibbeted upon the mountains?

Go home, Rizpah! You must be awfully tired. You are sacrificing your reason and your life for those whom you can never bring back again to your bosom. As I say that from the darkest midnight of the century Rizpah turns upon me and cries: "How dare you tell me to go home? I am a mother. I am not tired. You might as well expect God to get tired as for a mother to get tired. I cared for those boys when they lay on my breast in infancy, and I will not forsake them now that they are dead. Interrupt me not. There stoops an eagle that I must drive back with my agonized cry. There is a panther I must beat back with my club!"

Do you know what that scene by our roadside in Palestine makes me think of? It is no unusual scene. Right here in these three cities by the American seacoast there are a thousand cases this moment worse than that. Mothers watching boys that the rum saloon, that annex of hell, has gibbeted in a living death. Boys hung in chains of evil habit they cannot break. The father may go to sleep after waiting until 12 o'clock at night for the ruined boy to come home, and, giving it up, he may say: "Mother, come to bed; there's no use sitting up any longer." But mother will not go to bed. It is 1 o'clock in the morning. It is half-past 1. It is 2 o'clock. It is half-past 2 when he comes staggering through the hall.

Do you say that young man is yet alive? No; he is dead. Dead to his father's entreaties. Dead to his mother's prayers. Dead to the family altar where he was reared. Dead to all the noble ambitions that once inspired him. Twice dead. Only a corpse of what he once was. Gibbeted before God and man and angels and devils. Chained in a death that will not loosen its cold grasp. His father is asleep, his brothers are asleep, his sisters are asleep; but his mother is watching him, watching him in the night. After he has gone to bed and fallen into a drunken sleep, his mother will go up to his room and see that he is properly covered, and before she turns out the light will put a kiss upon his bloated lips. "Mother, why don't you go to bed?" "Ah!" she says, "I cannot go to bed. I am Rizpah watching the slain!"

And what are the political parties of this country doing for such cases? They are taking care not to hurt the feelings of the jackals and buzzards that roost on the shelves of the grog shops and hoot above the dead. I am often asked to what political party I belong and I now declare my opinion of the political parties to-day. Each one is worse than the other and the only consolation in regard to them is that they have putrefied until they have no more power to rot. Oh, that comparatively tame scene upon which Rizpah looked! American motherhood and American wifehood this moment are looking upon seventy of the slain, upon seven hundred of the slain, upon seventy thousand of the slain. Woe! woe! woe!

My only consolation on this subject is that foreign capitalists are buying up the American breweries. The present owners see that the doom of that business is coming as surely as that God is not dead. They are unloading upon foreign capitalists, and when we can get these breweries into the hands of people living on the other side of the sea our political parties will cease to be afraid of the liquor traffic, and at their conventions nominating Presidential candidates will put in their platform a plank as big as the biggest plank of the biggest ocean steamer, saying: "Resolved unanimously that we always have been and always will be opposed to alcoholism."

But I must spur on our Arab steed, and here we come in sight of Beeroth, said to be the place where Joseph and Mary missed the boy Jesus on the way from Jerusalem to Nazareth, going home now from a great national festival. "Where is my child, Jesus?" says Mary. "Where is my child, Jesus?" says Joseph. Among the thousands that are returning from Jerusalem they thought that certainly He was walking on in the crowd. They described Him, saying: "He is twelve years old, and of light complexion and blue eyes. A lost child!" Great excitement in all the crowd. Nothing so stirs folks as the news that a child is lost. I shall not forget the scene when, in a great outdoor meeting, I was preaching, and some one stepped on the platform and said that a child was lost. We went on with the religious service, but all our minds were on the lost child.

After a while a man brought on the platform a beautiful little tot that looked like a piece of heaven dropped down, and said, "Here is that child." And I forgot all that I was preaching about, and lifted the child to my shoulder and said, "Here is the lost child, and the mother will come and get her right away, or I will take her home and add her to my own brood!" And some cried and some shouted, and amid all that crowd I instantly detected the mother. Everybody had to get out of her way or be walked over. Hats were nothing and shoulders were nothing and heads were nothing in her pathway, and I realized something of what must have been Mary's anxiety when she lost Jesus, and what her gladness when she found her boy in the temple of Jerusalem talking with those old ministers of religion, Shammai, Hillel and Betirah.

I bear down on you to-day with a mighty comfort. Mary and Joseph said: "Where is our Jesus?" and you say: "Where is John! or where is Henry? or where is George?" Well, I should not wonder if you found him after a while. Where? In the same place where Joseph and Mary found their boy—in the temple. What do I mean by that? I mean you do your duty toward God and toward your child and you will find him after a while in the kingdom of Christ. Will you say, "I do not have any way of influencing my child?" I answer you have the most tremendous line of influence open right before you. As you write a letter, and there are two or three routes by which it may go, but you want it to go the quickest route, and you put on it "via Southampton," or "via San Francisco," or "via Marseilles," put on your wishes about your child, "via the throne of God." How long will such a good wish take to get to its destination! Not quite as long as the millionth part of a second. I will prove it. The promise is: "Before they call I will answer." That means at your first motion toward such prayerful exercise the blessing will come, and if the prayer be made at 10 o'clock at night it will be answered five minutes before ten. "Before they call I will answer."

Well, you say, I am clear discouraged about my son, and I am getting on in years, and I fear I will not live to see him converted. Perhaps not. Nevertheless I think you will find him in the temple, the heavenly temple. There has not been an hour in heaven the last one hundred years when parents in glory had not had announced to them the salvation of children whom they left in this world profligate. We often have to say "I forgot," but God has never yet once said "I forgot." It may be after the grass of thirty summers has greened the top of your grave that your son may be found in the earthly temple. It may be fifty years from now when some morning the towers are chiming the matins to the glorified in heaven that you shall find him in the higher temple which has "no need of candle or of sun, for the Lord God and the Lamb are the light thereof."

Cheer up, Christian father and mother! Cheer up! Where Joseph and Mary found their boy you will find yours—in the temple. You see, God could not afford to do otherwise. One of the things He has positively promised in the Bible is that He will answer earnest and believing prayer. Failing to do that He would wreck His own throne, and the foundation of His palace would give way, and the bank of heaven would suspend payment, and the dark word, "repudiation," would be written across the sky, and the eternal government would be disbanded and God Himself would become an exile. Keep on with your prayer, and you will yet find your child in the temple, either the temple here or the temple above.

Out on the western prairies was a happy but isolated home. Father, mother and child. By the sale of cattle quite a large sum of money was one night in that cabin, and the father was away. A robber who had heard of the money one night looked in at the window, and the wife and mother of that home saw him and she was helpless. Her child by her side, she knelt down and prayed among other things for all prodigals who were wandering up and down the world. The robber heard her prayer and was overwhelmed and entered the cabin and knelt beside her and began to pray. He had come to rob that house, but the prayer of that woman for prodigals reminded him of his mother and her prayers before he became a vagabond, and from that hour he began a new life. Years after that woman was in a city in a great audience, and the orator who came on the platform and plead gloriously for righteousness and God was the man who many years before had looked into the cabin on the prairie as a robber. The speaker and the auditor immediately recognized each other. After so long a time a mother's prayers answered.

But we must hurry on, for the muleteers and baggage men have been ordered to pitch our tents for to-night at Bethel. It is already getting so dark that we have to give up all idea of guiding the horses, and leave them to their own sagacity. We ride down amid mud cabins and into ravines, where the horses leap from depth to depth, rocks below rocks, rocks under rocks. Whoa! Whoa! We dismount in this place, memorable for many things in Bible history, the two more prominent a theological seminary, where of old they made ministers, and for Jacob's dream. The students of this Bethel Theological Seminary were called "sons of the prophets." Here the young men were fitted for the ministry, and those of us who ever had the advantage of such institutions will everlastingly be grateful, and in the calendar of saints, which I read with especial affection, are the doctors of divinity who blessed me with their care.

I thank God that from these theological seminaries there is now coming forth a magnificent crop of young ministers, who are taking the pulpits in all parts of the land. I hail their coming, and tell these young brothers to shake off the somnolence of centuries, and get out from under the dusty shelves of theological discussions which have no practical bearing on this age, which needs to get rid of its sins and have its sorrows comforted. Many of our pulpits are dying of humdrum. People do not go to church because they cannot endure the technicalities and profound explanations of nothing, and sermons about the "eternal generation of the son," and the difference between sublapsarianism and supra-lapsarianism, and about who Melchisedec wasn't. There ought to be as much difference between the modes of presenting truth now and in olden time as between a lightning express rail train and a canal boat.

Years ago I went up to the door of a factory in New England. On the outside door I saw the words, "No admittance." I went in and came to another door over which were the words, "No admittance." Of course I went in, and came to the third door inscribed with the words, "No admittance." Having entered this I found the people inside making pins, beautiful pins, useful pins, and nothing but pins. So over the outside door of many of the churches has been practically written the words, "No admittance." Some have entered and have come to the inside door and found the words, "No admittance." But, persisting, they have come inside and found us sounding out our little niceties of belief pointing out our little differences of theological sentiment—making pins!

But most distinguished was Bethel for that famous dream which Jacob had, his head on a collection of stones. He had no trouble in this rocky region in finding a rocky pillow. There is hardly anything else but stone. Yet the people of those lands have a way of drawing their outer garment up over their head and face, and such a pillow I suppose Jacob had under his head. The plural was used in the Bible story, and you find it was not a pillow of stone, but of stones, I suppose, so that if one proved to be of uneven surface he would turn over in the night and take another stone, for with such a hard bolster he would often change in the night. Well, that night God built in Jacob's dream a long, splendid ladder, the feet of it on either side of the tired pilgrim's pillow, and the top of it mortised in the sky. And bright immortals came out from the castles of amber and gold and put their shining feet on the shining rungs of the ladder, and they kept coming down and going up, a procession both ways.

I suppose they had wings, for the Bible almost always reports them as having wings, but this was a ladder on which they used hands and feet to encourage all those of us who have no wings to climb, and encouraging us to believe that if we will use what we have God will provide a way, and if we will employ the hand and foot He will furnish the ladder. Young man, do not wait for wings. Those angels folded theirs to show you wings are not necessary. Let all the people who have hard pillows—hard for sickness, or hard for poverty, or hard for persistence—know that a hard pillow is the landing place for angels. They seldom descend to pillows of eiderdown. They seldom build dreams in the brain of the one who sleeps easy.

The greatest dream of all time was that of St. John, with his head on the rocks of Patmos, and in that vision he heard the seven trumpets sounded, and saw all the pomp of heaven in procession cherubic, seraphic, archangelic. The next most memorable and glorious dream was that of John Bunyan, his pillow the cold stone of the floor of Bedford jail, from which he saw the celestial city, and so many entering it he cried out in his dream, "I wish myself among them."

The next most wonderful dream was that Washington sleeping on the ground at Valley Forge, his head on a white pillowcase of snow, where he saw the vision of a nation emancipated. Columbus slept on a weaver's pillow, but rose on the ladder let down until he could see a new hemisphere. Demosthenes slept on a cutter's pillow, but on the ladder let down arose to see the mighty assemblages that were to be swayed by his oratory. Arkwright slept on a barber's pillow, but went up the ladder till he could see all England quake with the factories he set going. Akenside slept on a butcher's pillow, and took the ladder up till he saw other generations helped by his scholarship.

John Ashworth slept on a poor man's pillow, but took the ladder up until he could see his prayers and exertions bringing thousands of the destitute in England to salvation and heaven. Nearly all those who are today great in merchandise, in statesmanship, in law, in medicine, in art, in literature, were once at the foot of the ladder, and in their boyhood had a pillow hard as Jacob's. They who are born at the top of the ladder are apt to spend their lives in coming down, while those who are at the foot, and their head on a bowlder, if they have the right kind of dream, are almost sure to rise.

I notice that those angels, either in coming down or going up on Jacob's ladder, took it rung by rung. They did not leap to the bottom nor jump to the top. So you are to rise. Faith added to faith, good deed to good deed, industry to industry, consecration to consecration, until you reach the top, rung by rung. Gradual going up from a block of granite to a pillar of throne.

That night at Bethel I stood in front of my tent and looked up, and the heavens were full of ladders, first a ladder of clouds, then a ladder of stars, and all up and down the heavens were angels of beauty, angels of consolation, angels of God, ascending and descending. "Surely, God is in this place," said Jacob, "and I knew it not." But to-night God is in this place and I know it.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Secretary Rusk Files His Annual Report.

A Rose-colored View of Farming Prospects.

Secretary of Agriculture Rusk has presented his annual report to the President. He expresses a hopeful view of agricultural affairs, indicating the obvious benefits to farmers of certain legislation. By comparing prices at Chicago for October 16 of 1890 and of 1889 he shows a marked increase in the values of agricultural products, especially of cereals. A tabular statement of agricultural imports of the last fiscal year, including live animals, barley hay, potatoes, hops, cheese, eggs, flax, wool, tobacco, wines, etc., the old and new tariff rates being given for each, indicates a material increase in the import duties on these articles, and shows each to have been imported in considerable quantities.

The Secretary states that without ignoring the effects of natural causes in enhancing values, it is evident that the economic legislation of Congress has directly benefited the farmers, the improved value of cereals, as he believes, being largely due to the silver legislation, which, moreover, has lessened the influence of Russia and India, our wheat competitors in British markets.

Our increased export trade in cattle and animal products he traces to the energetic and effective measures adopted for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia and to the growing appreciation at home and abroad of the department's ability to suppress or effectually control contagious animal diseases. The Secretary strongly recommends an inspection law, still more comprehensive, of all animals slaughtered for interstate or foreign trade. Then in case present discriminations are continued we should be fully justified in employing the retaliatory measures provided by law.

The outlook for a home sugar industry is considered favorable. A good article of sugar is shown to have been produced profitably from sorghum. In the provisions of the Tariff bill Secretary Rusk finds what he regards as some glaring inconsistencies in that it gives entire control of sugar manufacturing and bounty payments to a subordinate officer of the Treasury Department.

The production of raw silk as an indigenous industry is referred to in not very encouraging terms.

Reference is made to the forthcoming transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture, with a declaration of the Secretary's desire to widen the present scope of the bureau, so as to increase its benefits to agriculture.

The Secretary lays special stress upon the necessity for a frequent and wide publication of the results of the work of the department. He says "the measure of the efficiency of the department is largely its ability to supply practical, useful information," and, in support of his appeal for a much larger appropriation than has hitherto been devoted to this work of publication, says that to concentrate the time and ability of the chiefs of the several divisions and their assistants upon the investigations of problems with which our farmers have to contend, and, when practical results have been obtained, to withhold the means of promptly making them public seems to reach the height of unwisdom.

The possibility of serving the corn growers throughout the country by extending the market for Indian corn in foreign countries has engaged the Secretary's attention, with the result that he has appointed a special agent abroad, having special qualifications for this duty, to investigate and report upon the possibilities of promoting the consumption of Indian corn in European countries.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Harrison's Proclamation Appointing It for November 27.

The President issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

By the grace and favor of Almighty God the people of this Nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which has been full of the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty. Bountiful compensation has come to us for the work of our minds and of our hands in every department of human industry.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of the present month of November, to be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving; and I do invite the people upon that day to cease from their labors, to meet in their accustomed houses of worship, and to join in rendering gratitude and praise to our beneficent Creator for the rich blessings He has granted to us as a Nation, and invoking the continuance of His protection and grace for the future. I commend to my fellow-citizens the privilege of remembering the poor, the homeless and the sorrowful. Let us endeavor to merit the promised recompense of charity and the gracious acceptance of our praise.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

AT the old Rupert homestead, just west of Argentine, Kan., John Rupert and James Halloway were excavating for a foundation for a barn, when they struck an iron pot filled with gold coin amounting to about $60,000.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 16.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Condemned," Luke xxiii., 13-25—Golden Text: Isa. liii., 8—Commentary.

13. "And Pilate, when he had called together the chief priests and the rulers and the people." Pilate has not escaped from his dilemma. Although he has made friends with Herod, through Jesus rejected, he has not yet made friends with the Jews, and Jesus is again before him to be disposed of. There is a greater question than that of friendship or enmity with people either in high or low places on this earth, and that question, "What shall I do with Jesus," Pilate must now attend to and settle forever. The same matter is before every one who has heard that Gospel, and while it may be postponed, and God in great mercy continue His long suffering, yet the time will come when it must be settled in one way or the other.

14. "Ye have brought this man unto me as one that perverteth the people; and, behold, I, having examined Him before you, have found no fault in this man, touching those things whereof ye accuse Him." This is Pilate's second testimony to His innocence (see vs. 5), and on the Jews, who have plainly failed in their case against Jesus; for Pilate insists that their accusations against this man are unfounded, and that He is innocent of the things laid to His charge. What a record this is against the Jews and in favor of Jesus, and it stands in the eternal word of God.

15. "No, nor yet Herod, for I sent you to him; and lo, nothing worthy of death is done unto Him." Here is the strong testimony of two Roman Governors against the accusation of the Jews and in favor of Jesus. Even though it had been otherwise, and both had thought to have found some cure of death in Him, while that would have made these governors to be on the side of the Jews, it would have proved nothing against Jesus, for no man knoweth the Son save the Father.

16. "I will therefore chastise Him and release Him." Insisting that He was innocent, yet ready to chastise Him, even though he should the next moment release Him. How strange and inexplainable it all seems! And yet they treated the apostles thus a little later, when, being able to prove nothing against them, and being advised by Gamaliel to let them alone, before they let them go they took them and beat them. (Acts v., 40.)

17. "For of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast." And gladly would he improve this opportunity to set Jesus free. John xviii., 39, states it thus: "Ye have a custom that I should release unto you one at the passover. Will ye therefore that I release unto you the King of the Jews?" We are not told how this custom arose, nor how long it had been a custom; but when we remember that over two millions of people had been released from cruel bondage by the first passover it is interesting to notice the faintest shadow of a reminder of this by the release of one prisoner from bondage at each passover feast; and it seems that the choice of prisoners lay with them.

18. "And they cried out all at once, saying, Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas." In Matt. xxvii., 20, it is said that this was the advice of the chiefs priests and elders. How they hated Jesus! How they thirsted for His blood. Surely they are like wolves and lions, and the dogs which in a few moments left nothing of Jezabel but the skull and feet and palms of her hands (II Kings, ix. 35).

19. "Who for a certain sedition made in the city and for murder was cast into prison." And this is the man of their choice. A robber (John xviii., 40) and a murderer. If like attracts like, then we see how it was. They were all robbers in the highest degree, for they were guilty of robbing God (Mal. iii., 8, 9), and had even made His temple a den of thieves or robbers (Luke xix., 46). And as to their being murderers, "he that hateth his brother is a murderer" (I John iii., 15), and they were not only hating Jesus their brother, but Jesus their King and their God. Truly they were as He said, "Of their father the devil, who was a murderer from the beginning, a liar and the father of it" (John viii., 44). And they were now acting like good children of such a father.

20. "Pilate therefore, willing to release Jesus, spake again to them." It may have been just here that they said: "We have a law, and by our law He ought to die, because He made Himself the Son of God." For when Pilate heard that saying he was the more afraid (John xix., 7, 8). And as he talked with Jesus privately Jesus said: "Thou couldst have no power against Me, except it were given thee from above; therefore he that delivered Me unto thee hath the greater sin." It is said that from thenceforth Pilate sought to release Him (John xix., 11, 12). But if he was willing to release Him and sought to release Him, why did he not do it? If he could have pleased everybody by doing so it would have been done, but because he had not the courage to do right, because he could not do what he knew to be right and yet be pleasing to all, he hesitates and struggles on in his vain endeavor.

21. "But they cried, saying, Crucify Him, Crucify Him," or they continued crying Crucify Him." They had but one desire concerning Him, and to all else they were deaf and blind. Die He must, and they would not cease till it was accomplished. Oh, that the followers of Jesus had in His cause the persistence and zeal which the followers of the devil have in his service. Then would the Gospel soon be preached in all the world for a witness, and the kingdom would come.

22. "And he said unto them the third time, Why what evil hath He done? I have found no cause of death in Him. I will therefore chastise Him and let Him go." Well, Pilate, what does your three-fold testimony to His innocence and your two-fold threat to chastise Him and let Him go amount to if you do not let Him go? In the name of all that is right, let Him go without chastisement, since you are sure that He is innocent, or else cease your efforts, confess yourself a coward and gratify quickly these bloodthirsty dogs.

23. "And they were instant with loud voices, requiring that He might be crucified. And the voices of them and of the chief priests prevailed" John gives some additional arguments which the Jews used, probably about this time. "The Jews cried out, saying, If thou let this man go, thou art not Cæsar's friend. Whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Cæsar." When Pilate heard that he brought Jesus forth. And when they added, "We have no king but Cæsar," that settled it (John xix., 12, 15) A little while before it was Barabbas, a robber and murderer, instead of Christ; and now it is this world's emperor instead of Christ. So the world and the devil prevailed, and still the Creator of all things humbles Himself to endure

24. "And Pilate gave sentence that it should be as they required." He knew no higher power than Cæsar, and him he will honor (but only for the sake of his position), let who may go to the wall. But Pilate has not an easy conscience about it yet, for "he

took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it."

25. "And he released unto them him that for sedition and murder was cast into prison, whom they had desired, but he delivered Jesus to their will." Read Matt. xxvii., 26-31; and see your Jesus, your Saviour, who loves you as father or mother never did nor could: see Him scourged (mark its meaning), crowned with thorns, spit upon, smitten, mocked; and say do you care? is it anything to you? And if so, how much? How much can you bear for His sake? How much can you meekly bear of the unkind or even cruel will of others? And are you so glad of the redemption which He thus purchased for you that you never cease telling of it from day to day?—*Lesson Helper.*

DESPERATE DUEL.

Three Men Killed and Others Wounded in Kentucky.

The election day duel in Estill County, Ky., turns out to have been one of the most desperate encounters ever witnessed in Kentucky.

A man from Irvine, Ky., tells the following story of the duel: The principals were Dr. P. A. Lilly, a prominent young physician of the town, son of Judge H. Clay Lilly, on the one side, and John Wilson, Commissioner of Common Schools in Estill, on the other. Lilly was a Republican and Wilson a Democrat. Lilly brought up a colored man to the polls to vote him. Wilson challenged him.

The judges of the election sustained the challenge and the vote was rejected. This fired up Lilly, and hot words ensued, resulting in the drawing of pistols by both men.

Lilly got his pistol out readily, but Wilson's hung in his hip pocket and was accidentally discharged before he could get it out. In the meantime he received two bullets, both lodging near the heart. The wounds, however, were not immediately fatal, and the combat continued. Wilson got his weapon free at last and fired two shots, one of which struck Lilly near the heart. About this time Wilson's brother interfered and succeeded in wrestling Lilly's weapon from his hand. Nothing daunted him, however, and almost in the throes of death Lilly drew his knife and made several stabs at his enemy.

Both fell to the ground, but the terrible duel was not over. With the last of his fast-ebbing strength Wilson raised up and fired the last load in his pistol at Grant Lilly, a brother of Dr. Lilly, who had appeared on the scene, inflicting a dangerous, if not fatal wound, and then crawled over to where his antagonist had fallen and buried the hammer of his pistol in his head. Lilly died in a few minutes, while Wilson lingered until the next day at noon.

In addition to the parties already noticed as having been shot three outsiders were wounded, but were not seriously hurt. Altogether the affair was the most desperate that ever occurred in Estill County.

Grant Lilly is also dead. All the parties to the difficulty were prominent men in Estill County. Judge Lilly has gained a national reputation for trying the mountain desperadoes of Kentucky.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED.

Fatal Explosion of a Chinese Government Powder Mill.

At Tai-Ping-Fu, China, where are the Government mills for the manufacture of powder, a fearful accident has occurred.

While the workmen were engaged at their various occupations about the mills an explosion occurred which completely destroyed the building and killed 300 men, besides wounding many others. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

STARTLING evidence has been discovered in London, England, in the case of Daniel Gorrie, who was hanged a few weeks ago for the murder of a fellow-workman in a bakery at Herne Hill. Gorrie stoutly maintained his innocence to the last, and now facts have come to the knowledge of the authorities showing that he was guiltless of the crime.

THE average life of a rabbit is put at about nine years. The doe may have young eight times a year, averaging eight each time. The first litter is produced when but four months old. The progressions based on these figures lead to astonishing results. For three years the possible progeny of two rabbits has been calculated at over 13,000,000, and for seven years at 1,500,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

45 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 [illegible]	@	5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good	2[illegible] 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 10	@	7 00
Sheep	3 50	@	5 30
Lambs	5 50	@	6 37½
Hogs—Live	4 20	@	4 40
Dressed	5	@	6½
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 25	@	5 50
Patents	5 50	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07½	@	1 08¾
Rye—State	75½	@	77
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	60¼	@	61½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	54
Mixed Western	47	@	52
Hay—Good	—	@	60
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.05c
Butter—State Creamery	19	@	25½
Dairy, fair to good	16	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	11	@	21
Factory	8	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	9¾
Skims—Light	—	@	7
Western	6	@	9½
Eggs—State and Penn	24	@	25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 65
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	4 95
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	6 05
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 80	@	4 10
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 05⅝
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	58¾
Oats—No. 2, White	51¾	@	52
Barley—No. 1 Canada	94	@	95
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	30	@	35
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	17 50
Butter—Firsts	21	@	23
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4¾
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov	1 00	@	1 00½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov	59	@	60
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	52¾
Potatoes	40	@	80
Butter—Creamery Extra	23	@	24
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

THE PEANUT CROP.

Novel Reason for a Great Industry's Development.

How Northern Soldiers Became Partial to Peanuts.

If you can remember how things were before the war, you will know that the peanut was then only a holiday luxury to the great mass of people in this country. The day when the circus was in town, during the county fair, or the great and glorious Fourth of July were about the only occasions that the popular yearning for the peanut was in any measure satisfied. At those memorable times the nut was shucked and masticated till it couldn't rest, and it was only in the towns and villages that the favored few could have it with them always. Before the war there wasn't a peanut roaster in the entire country outside of the big towns, and the country dealers bought their stock already roasted.

To-day every cross-roads from Maine to California has its peanut stand and its wheezing rooster, and the great American nut has no better standing on circus day or Fourth of July than it has on any other day of the year. Well, a large proportion of the soldiers who went to Virginia and Tennessee and North Carolina from the North were from the rural districts, where the peanut was only for their delectation on gala days or their occasional visits to town. So, when they got right down among the peanut patches, they were, metaphorically, in clover. At first they roasted at their camp fires the peannts they pulled from the patches, but it wasn't long before they not only acquired a taste for them raw, but many of them preferred them raw to roasted, the same as a genuine old lover of the weed prefers his tobacco undisguised by any other substance, no matter how sweet or toothsome it may be.

The result was that the boys discovered after a time that they hankered after their peanuts pretty nearly as much as they did after their tobacco, and when they came back home the longing came with them. What has been the consequence? The demand for peanuts increased so immediately after the war that the crop didn't begin to supply it. Wideawake farmers saw the point, and garden patches where peanuts had been grown for nobody knows how many years were abandoned for broad fields which were planted with the popular nut, and today Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina are growing nearly 3,000,000 bushels of peanuts a year—a result due almost entirely to the civil war and the contracting of the peanut habit by the soldiers.

Naturally the returned soldiers' demand for peanuts placed them within reach of the rural population to the furthest limit of 'wayback, and the nut ceased to be a holiday luxury. The floor of the backwoods' grocery is now littered nightly with the shucks of peanuts hot from a revolving washer as thickly as it ever was on the Fourth of July in the old time, and the old soldier can get his supply of raw at Wayback Corners just as fresh and regular, almost, as if he were still on the old camp ground, and pulling the nuts out of the ground.

When the war broke out most of the peanuts consumed in this country were raised in North Carolina. A great many were imported from Africa. They were of an inferior quality. Virginia and Tennessee woke right up under the increased demand and improved cultivation has produced a nut, that is as near perfection as it can be. The peanut came to this country with the first cargo of slaves that were landed on our shores. It is a native of Africa, and in its original state as full of grease almost as a bit of pork.

Cultivation and change of soil have greatly reduced the oleaginous quality of the nut, although the North Carolina variety has enough grease yet to find a ready sale in France, where it joins its African ancestor and cotton-seed in supplying not a little of the olive oil we find in the restaurants and family groceries. Norfolk, Va., is the greatest peanut center in the world, and handles annually 200,000 bags, or 800,000 bushels. It is a pretty sight to see a peanut plantation when the vines are in blossom. The blossoms are a bright yellow, and the vines a vivid green. No: the nut does not grow from the blossom. As soon as the blossom appears, though, a fine branch forms on the vine and shoots down into the ground.

The peas, as the nuts are called on the plantations, form on the shoot beneath the ground, like potatoes. When the crop is gathered in October the vine is ploughed up, and the nuts hang to the roots. Vines and all are piled in cocks in the field, and in twenty days the nuts are ready to be pulled off, placed in bags, and taken to the factories. There they are cleansed of dirt, assorted, polished in revolving cylinders, and ready for the consumer, whether he is the old soldier with the peanut habit or the lover of the nut smoking hot from the roaster.—New York Sun.

The Hands of the Rice-Fields.

It is of the rice-fields of the tide-lands of the Georgia and Carolina coast and of the adjacent islands, that we would speak. To those who have never been among them, these rice plantations would afford much that is both novel and interesting. This evergreen region, where the plaintive notes of the whippoorwill and song of the sweet throated mocking bird float up through the moss-covered trees; and negroes, fever and ague, rice-birds and alligators abound, would indeed seem to be a new world to our Northern brethren and the picturesque effects charm the eye of the stranger artist. The rice-field hand is himself a distinct type, totally different in both aspect and dialect from the negroes of the interior; and a not uninteresting sight is the force, as with song and shout they take their way along the embankment to the rice-field.

Their ancestors for generations back, or, as they would tell you, "mi farrar an' mi granfarrar," have lived and labored in these malarial regions, and they accept chill and fever and other infelicities incident to these localities as unavoidable evils, plodding on with no higher aim nor hope, careless for the future, and not over-anxious for the present. The cost of living is small, as not many nor very warm garments are considered necessary, and the rice-field hand's ideas of a wardrobe are extremely limited, from both blissful ignorance and choice. Fish and game are plentiful, and in these regions a heavy diet is to be indulged in only at great risk.—[Popular Science Monthly.

A Fish Shoots Water Bullets.

There is a curious fish called the sea-bream, which is very seldom caught off the English coasts, as it is a native of warmer seas than ours, says an English writer. It is thin and flat, with a brightly-colored body and a mouth which in many specimens projects so much as to look like a small snout. This snout is used in a wonderful way; the fish actually shoots insects with it.

Having discovered with its sharp eyes a fly resting on some leaf or twig not far above the water, the bream swims cautiously to a spot directly beneath, and then suddenly raising its snout above the surface, darts from it a single drop of water straight at its prey. It seldom if ever misses its aim. Down drops the unsuspecting fly into the water, where it is pounced upon and swallowed.

In China this strange fish is often kept as we in our country keep gold fish, for the amusement of seeing it shoot. A fly is fixed at some height above the vase or globe; the bream shoots at it again and again, puzzled no doubt that it does not fall, and rarely aiming wrong, though it may be at a distance of three or four feet. —[New York Journal.

Making a Bric-a-Brac Holder.

An old-fashioned mahogany combination bookcase and writing desk, such as nearly every family owns and longs to get rid of, may be completely transformed by removing the glass doors from the upper and the drawers from the lower part and substituting therefor soft silken curtains of a dull bluish tint—a tint which makes the best harmony with mahogany color. When the drawers are removed from the lower part shelves may be easily slipped into their places and will be found valuable for the bestowal of bric-a-brac and art treasures too precious to leave unguarded on frail stands.—[New York Journal.

A Barrier Between Them.

A little British expedition recently steamed far up the Benue branch of the Niger River in a small steam launch and finally entered a tributary of the Benue and explored a region which no white man has ever visited before. The most interesting thing about their journey was the curious experience they had with the natives. They had been passing for a good while through a region that was inhabited by Moslem blacks, fruits of the rather severe methods of conversion employed by the Arab invaders of the Soudan.

The country was very fertile, and the people were numerous; but all of a sudden, though the country still wore its usual aspect, and the soil was apparently rich, population entirely ceased. For a stretch of over twenty miles not a hut was to be seen, nor was a single sign of human life anywhere observed. The expedition wondered at this remarkable state of affairs, for the country was certainly inviting, and they could not imagine why it had no inhabitants.

All at once, however, as they rounded a bend in the river, they saw big crowds of natives running down the slopes of the hills to the bank. They brandished their spears at the white men on the little boat, and told them to go back for they wanted no Moslem in their country. There was an interpreter on the vessel who succeeded in convincing the natives that the visitors were not Moslems, and thereupon the people became quite friendly. Then the reason for this curious lack of population was ascertained.

When the tribes who had been converted to Islam found that the natives near them were just as strong as they were, the spread of their religion in that direction abrubtly ceased, but these heathen people and the Moslem converts near them could not live at peace with one another. It was finally decided that, as they could not be good neighbors, a stretch of country should be placed between them where no one should live, and in that way they expected to get along with less bloodshed. So all the people who inhabited this fertile region, about twenty miles wide, packed up their little belongings and moved away, and this stretch of country thus came to be without a single inhabitant. Today it is a No Man's Land, and the only reason is that the people who are neighbors there cannot live on friendly terms, and, having tired of fighting, have put this barrier between them.—[New York Sun.

Buttermilk as a Curative Agent.

That old domestic remedy, buttermilk, should not be passed over for more modern prescriptions. A young lady patient of the writer's was suffering from a severe consumptive cough. None of the usual anti-spasmodics, expectorants, etc., seemed to do any good, simply because her stomach was too weak to bear enough medicine to effect the purpose. Finally, I suggested to her mother the use of hot buttermilk. It was adopted at once. Her first night's experience was one of comparative freedom from cough and pain, and a pleasant slumber for several hours. It was continued for a long time, with an unvarying relief of all her previous distressing symptoms, and an almost perfect freedom from cough for several hours after each draught of the hot buttermilk.

Lingering at one time for weeks from an attack of congestive fever, dosed with calomel and quinine almost beyond endurance, the writer began to desire buttermilk to drink. The physician didn't "believe in humoring the whims of patients," as he expressed it; besides, he contended that a single drink of the obnoxious fluid might produce death, as acids and calomel were incompatible dwellers in the same stomach. But I was a good persuader, and my mother was a susceptible subject. The buttermilk, "fresh from the churn," was procured and drank. No evil resulted; instead, came a perspiration and speedy recovery. There are people, however, who cannot use buttermilk at all.—[Farm and Friend.

A Delicate Hint.

Customer—My watch which you repaired for me some time ago has stopped.

Jeweller—Ah! my collector informs me that the bill is still running.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The latest discovery in the way of cures for Bright's disease is a diet of fresh buttermilk.

It is said that the onion is a great sleep inducer, and about equal to quinine for malaria.

The raising of sisal hemp in the Bahamas promises to be one of the chief industries of these islands.

The luminous buoy of M. Dibos has been tried in France, and was seen at a distance of five and a half miles.

An electrical gyroscope has been devised in Paris and applied to show the rotation of the earth and to correct ships' compasses.

Electrical mining apparatus and the magnetic treatment of iron ores are exciting no small degree of interest among mining engineers.

A French journal tells of a magnet for extracting particles of metal that have penetrated into the skin and eyes of workmen in machine shops.

French physiologists have found that alcohol produces the same effects, including a derangement similar to delirium tremens, on dogs as on men.

Among recent inventions is "floating rope," with a center consisting of a core of small round corks placed end to end, and surrounded by a network of twine.

An electric welding machine for making chain cables is among the latest applications of electric welding. It has been found possible to weld two links at the same time.

After a series of very careful experiments, Prof. Cohn of Breslau has found that the heating of damp hay to a temperature sufficient to cause spontaneous combustion is due to a fungus.

The Academie des Sciences has submitted a new system of musical notation in which 27 characters replace the 203 symbols now employed to represent the 7 notes of the gamut in the 7 keys.

After some forty years of immersion in the waters of the pool of Echoschacht, not far from Hermannstadt, several human bodies have been brought to the surface in a state of perfect preservation.

A prize offered by the French Minister of War for the quickest pigeon flight from Perigueux to Paris, 310 miles, was won in seven hours and thirty-four minutes. There were 2,746 entries in the race.

In some ninety species of plants growing on the coast and in the interior of France M. Pierre Lesage has found that proximity to the sea causes a thickening of the leaves. Artificially salted soil produces the same result.

Prof. Pickering thinks that the term canal, applied to the marks on the surface of Mars, is a misnomer, and that there is no proof whatever of any one containing water. Had there been anything like a watery vapor his own powerful instrument would have developed it.

How Hail is Formed.

A correspondent of Nature contributes to that journal a theory of the formation of hail, which is so short and clear that it will interest many readers, who have, at times, opportunity to test its correctness. Limiting our notice to such compound hailstones as are the most destructive, and are produced during a tornado or a violent thunderstorm, the following is in few words, the theory of the formation: When the winds gyrate rapidly round an axis, more or less inclined to the earth, the space at and about the axis is rarified. When the air charged with vapor is drawn into this rarified space, it may be condensed into cloud or rain, but at a greater elevation into snow.

Now, supposing the rain formed in the lower region to be drawn up by the ascending current into the snowy region, and so held for a short space, the drops will be frozen, and then, if propelled beyond the gyrations, it will fall to the ground as a shower of ordinary hail. But if in the descent they are again drawn in by the inflowing current they will be again carried up into the cold region, and so acquire another coating of snow, or, if wetted in the previous descent, the water will freeze into a coat of transparent ice. In this way the globule may make a number of ascents and descents, and acquire a fresh coating each time.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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Official Pluralities.

The official pluralities given in this county at the election held November 4th, are as follows:

For Governor, Delamater, R.	329
Lieut. Governor, Watres, R.	566
Sec. Internal Affairs, Stewart, R.	619
As. Judge, Watson, D., over McCarthy	1046
" " " " Wright	1184
Congress, Atkinson, R.	703
Assembly, Lytle, R., over Dunkle, D.	689
" Dunkle, D., over Jones, R.	298
Prothonotary, Brewster, R.	1457
Reg. and Recorder, Isenberg, R.	778
Treasurer, Simpson, D.	285
District Attorney, Brown, R.	104
Co. Commissioner, Lamberson, R., over Mierley, D.	288
Co. Commissionier, A. J. Miller, R., over Wesley Miller, D.	345
Mierley, over W. Miller	224
Director of Poor, Brumbaugh, R., over Speck, D, three years	693
Director of the Poor, Henderson, R over Irvin, D one year	767
Auditors, White, R, over Gillam, D.	544
" Evans, R, " Bolinger, D.	631
" Gillam, D, " Bolinger, D.	234

Hyatt, Prohibition candidate for Lieut. Governor had 108 votes. Dunn, Prohibition candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, had 110 votes.

The plurality for Pattison, Democrotic candidate for Governor of this State, 17,258. Waters, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has 18,675 plurality, and Stewart, Republican, candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, 19,120 plurality.

The official returns from all counties show the election to Congress of 17 Republicans and 11 Democrats, which with the holdover senators, will give the new senate thirty Republicans and twenty Democrats. In the lower branch of the legislature there will be 122 Republicans, eighty Democrats and two fusionists, making a Republican majority of fifty on joint ballot, a Republican joint ballot loss of 52, as compared with the present legislature. The new legislature will elect a United States senator to succeed J. Donald Cameron, whose term will expire March 4, 1891.

REPUBLICAN county conventions during the next four years will vary in representation but little from what they have been during the past four. The number of delegates to which a district is entitled is based on its vote for governor. By the vote of last week Grantsville, Tod and Union each lose one delegate while none of the districts gain in representation. There were 238 more votes polled in 1890 than in 1886. The Republican vote this year is 138 less than in 1886 and the Prohibition vote 61 less, while the vote for Pattison is 433 more than that received by Black in 1886.

THE saloon is, indeed, the invetarate foe of the Church. The *Southern Star* says by actual count last fall, in one hours' time, six leading saloons in Atlanta, Ga., beat six prayer-meetings in point of attendance of young men by a score of 1,008 to 114. It is also the foe of the home. The prayer-meetings will send voluntary attendants home to be better sons, husbands, and fathers. The saloons send them home with every natural good quality obscured or distorted, and every evil passion intensified. A few years ago Atlanta had Prohibition; to-day the law sustains these nets and gins for the feet of young men. Besides these there are hundreds of other saloons and groggeries in that city, probably twenty to a prayer-meeting. Let Nebraska heed this.—*Christian Advocate.*

HON. L. E. ATKINSON'S official majority in this congressional district is 605.

THE SUN,
1891.

Some persons agree with the *Sun's* opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Democrats know that for twenty years the *Sun* has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with fearless intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not the *Sun's* fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-one will be a great year in American politics, and everybody should read the *Sun.*

Daily, per month	$0.50
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NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the following property and left same in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, to be used by him until I call for them: 1 Osborne reaper, 1 Osborne mower, 1 Osborne fanning mill, 1 fodder cutter, 1 corn sheller, 1 riding corn plow, 1 furrow plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 sled, 2 sets breechbands, collars, bridles, check lines, two-horse wagon, etc. All persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the above property.

CHARLES W. WEAVER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 26th.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following property, now in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, belongs to me, and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the same: 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 yearling colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 spring wagon and harness, 1 sleigh, etc.

ORLANDO L. WEAVER.
Bellwood, Pa., Sept. 25.

The Man Who Knows
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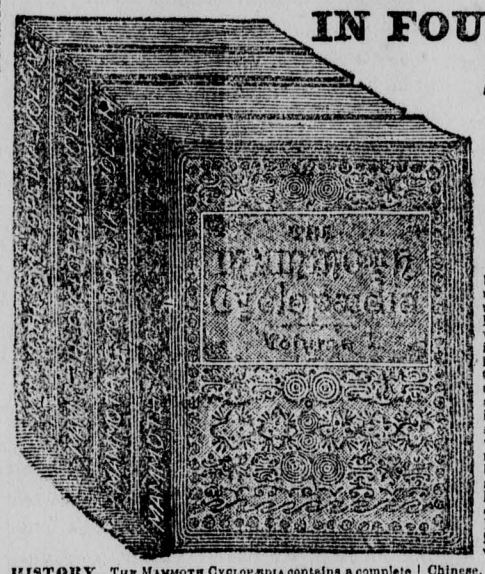

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BIOGRAPHY. This great work contains the Lives of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harrison, with portraits and other illustrations, also lives and portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, Shakespeare, Byron, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and famous statesmen, authors, poets, generals, clergymen, etc., down to the present day.

AGRICULTURE. Valuable hints and useful suggestions to Farmers, treating of field crops, gates and fences, fertilizers, farm implements; livestock raising, including the treatment of diseases of domestic animals; poultry keeping, and how made successful and profitable; bee keeping, dairy farming, etc. The treatment of these subjects is complete and exhaustive, and renders the work of great practical use to farmers and stockmen.

HORTICULTURE. Herein is given the most useful hints to growers of all kinds of vegetables and fruits, as gathered from the experience of the most successful horticulturists.

ARCHITECTURE. Designs and plans for houses, cottages, barns and other outbuildings, with valuable suggestions to those intending to build.

HOUSEHOLD. This work contains tried and tested recipes for almost every imaginable dish for breakfast, dinner and tea, this department alone being worth more than nine-tenths of the cook books sold; almost innumerable hints, helps and suggestions to housekeepers; designs and suggestions for making many beautiful things for the adornment of home, in needlework, embroidery, etc.; hints on floriculture, telling how to be successful with all the various plants; toilet hints, telling how to preserve and beautify the complexion, hands, teeth, hair, etc., etc.

MEDICAL. Many dollars in doctors' bills will be saved annually to every possessor of this book through the valuable information herein contained. It tells how to cure, by simple yet reliable home remedies, available in every household, every disease and ailment that is curable. this department forming a complete medical book, the value of which in any home can hardly be computed in dollars and cents.

INVENTION AND DISCOVERY. Remarkably interesting descriptions of great inventions, including the Steam Engine, the Telegraph, the Printing Press, the Electric Light, the Sewing Machine, the Telephone, the Type Writer, the Type Setting Machine, the Cotton Gin, etc.

THE WORLD'S WONDERS. Graphic descriptions, beautifully illustrated, of the Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls, the Alps, Paris, Vesuvius, Venice, Vienna, the Canons of Colorado, Mammoth Cave, Natural Bridge, Watkins Glen, the White Mountains, etc., etc.

TRAVELS. Descriptions, profusely illustrated, of the life, manners, customs, peculiar forms, rites and ceremonies of the Chinese, Japanese, the people of India, Africa, Madagascar, Palestine, Iceland, Borneo, Burmah, the Sandwich Islands, Servia, Kaffraria, Tartary, Cashmere and Tunis, the Arabs, Turks, Mexicans, South Americans, American Indians, Egyptians, Siamese, Abyssinians, Norwegians, Spaniards, Swiss, Italians, Greeks, Russians, Siberians, Afghans, Persians, Moslems, Australians, Bulgarians, Sicilians, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURES. In this great work is also described and illustrated the arts and processes of printing, stereotyping, bookbinding, wood engraving, lithography, photography, calico printing, piano making, watch making, paper making, the manufacture of silk, iron, steel, glass, china, perfumery, soap, leather, starch, wall paper, turpentine, postal cards, postage stamps, envelopes, pens, pencils, needles, and many other things, all of which will be found peculiarly interesting and instructive.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS. Interesting descriptions, illustrated, of the culture and preparation for market of tea, coffee, chocolate, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, nutmegs, clover, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, prunes, dates, raisins, figs, olives, India-rubber, gutta percha, cork, camphor, castor oil, tapioca, etc., etc.

NATURAL HISTORY. Interesting and instructive descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of numerous beasts, birds, fishes and insects, with much curious information regarding their life and habits.

LAW. THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is also a complete law book, telling every man how he may be his own lawyer, and containing full and concise explanations of the general laws and the laws of the several States upon all matters which are subject to litigation, with numerous forms of legal documents.

MINING. Descriptions and illustrations of the mining of gold, silver, diamonds, coal, salt, copper, lead, zinc, tin and quicksilver.

WONDERS OF THE SEA. Herein are described and illustrated the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, the plants, flowers, shells, fishes, etc., likewise pearl diving, coral fishing, etc., etc.

STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Herein is given a vast amount of useful and interesting information, some of which is the population of American cities, area and population of the continents, of the States and Territories and of the principal countries of the world, length of the principal rivers, Presidential vote for sixty years, Presidential statistics, area and depth of seas, lakes and oceans, height of mountains, locomotion of animals and velocity of bodies, height of monuments, towers and structures, distances from Washington, also from New York, to important points, chronological history of discovery and progress, popular subriquets of American States, cities, etc., common grammatical errors, rules for spelling, pronunciation and use of capitals, Wall Street phrases, commerce of the world, curious facts in natural history, longevity of animals, origin of the names of States, and of countries, of great works, popular fables, familiar quotations, of genius and of plants, dying words of famous persons, fate of the Apostles, statistics of the globe, leading governments of the world, etc., etc.

From the above brief summary of its contents some idea of what a remarkably interesting, instructive and valuable work the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is may be gained, yet but a fractional part of the topics treated in this great work have been named. It is a vast storehouse of useful and entertaining knowledge—unquestionably one of the best and most valuable works ever published in any land or language. No home should be without it. It is a work to be consulted every day with regard to the various perplexing questions that constantly arise in writing and conversation, by the farmer and housewife in their daily duties and pursuits, and for continuous reading no work is more entertaining or instructive.

Grand Premium offer to Subscribers to "THE ITEM."

By special arrangement with the publisher of the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA, we are enabled to make to our subscribers and readers the following extraordinary offer: We will send the **MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA**, complete, in four volumes, as above described, all postage prepaid, also the **MAPLETON ITEM** for **ONE YEAR** upon receipt of only **$1.60**, which is but 60 cents more than our regular subscription price, so that you practically get this large and valuable work for the trifling sum of 60 cents. This is a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our readers so remarkable an opportunity. Through this extraordinary offer we hope to largely increase our circulation. Please tell all your friends that they can get the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA in four volumes, with a year's subscription to our paper, for only $1.60. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who take advantage of this great premium offer. Those whose subscriptions have not yet expired who renew now will receive the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA at once, and their subscriptions will be extended one year from date of expiration. Address all letters to

I. N. Swope,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

LOOK HERE!

I want to say that I am located permanently here with the intention of staying, notwithstanding the fact that somebody has said that I will only stay a year. I don't believe in this blowshow business, but I am going to sell goods, and I am going to sell them at a fixed price, and at a price that will defy competition. I want it distinctly understood that I will not buy any shoddy goods and sell them to you for full soock. When you buy such stock from me I will tell you, and in so doing I will not deceive you. I will also tell you when you buy high-priced goods and that if it don't give satisfaction I will take it back, and if I can't please you in anything else I will give you back your money. I propose to do a square business and if I make any mistakes I will cheerfully correct them, and accommodate anybody as far as it is possible. I try to keep everything, but should I not have the article called for I will get it for you.

Yes, my trade is gradually increasing, as much and more so than I had expected, which is a proof that square dealing is the best.

There is a disposition on the part of some to offer big inducements in order to secure your trade. I want to say in this connection that no man or set of men can give you large percentages or big bargains in certain goods for the purpose of securing your trade and stand without making it up somewhere on some other line of goods, or on some one who thinks but little about things or prices.

Have you seen the new Pocket Dinner Pails? No other dealer in Mapleton handles them. They are a convenient article and very cheap.

I have just received a new stock of Notions and Fancy Goods. I pride myself in the fact that this line is incomparably beyond any other stock in this vicinity. Come and see the Goods.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Fine Shirts, White Shirts—laundried and unlaundried, — Percale Shirts, Woolen Shirts, Cotton Shirts; in short, any kind of a shirt you want. I am not exactly giving them away, but am sellnig them at remarkably low prices. Comeand see them. Yes, I keep underclothing, any kind you want.

Have just received a big stock of Floor and Table Oil Cloth, wood and Willow Ware, etc.

Drugs, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, etc.,—a nice line.

I have a full stock of all kinds of Yarns, including Saxony, Zephyrs, etc. In Ladies' Night Dresses and Chemise I have a fine line, beautifully embroidered and very low in price.

Glassware—an elegant line and at bottom figures.

Dont be deceived by misrepresentation; I buy any kind of marketable produce, paying for the same the highest market prices. Come and see me.

POLES

Yes, I take hoop poles. Call in and get specifications. I have already said I take all kinds of marketable produce, and I pay the highest prices.

Thos. M. Logan.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED.

350 lbs. English Currants—very fine.
400 lbs. prime Mince Meat.
400 " Jelly and Applebutter.
22 boxes new Valencia and Ondura Raisins.
Self-raising Buckwheat Flour.
60 dozen cans Tomatoes.
40 " " Corn.
20 " " Peaches.
10 " " Apples.
10 " " Berries.

We were never in better shape to furnish you with what you need, as now, having in the part year enlarged our room, so we have twice the space we had six months ago. We have added many new goods to every line. In this space we cannot tell you all we have or the price. We will simply say when you want

Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Rubber Goods,
Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Tinware,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Tobacco & Cigars,
Jewelry,
Groceries,
Fresh & Cured Meats,
Flour, Feed, Grain,
Red & Black Cannel Coal,

come and learn prices. Buying as we do, in large quantities, generally from the manufacturer, we can and will give you rock-bottom prices.

We will pay highest market price for R. R. Ties, 200 bushels Potatoes, 50 bushels Onions, 25 bushels Beans. Must be good stock.

Terms:--Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Nov. 12, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Emma Gillam spent a few days of last week among friends at Petersburg.

—The *Local News* had the blissful (?) experience Monday evening of distributing a "pied" form.

—George B. Curry yesterday disposed of his stock of groceries and confectionaries to T. W. Frantz.

—Prof. W. M. Benson, principal of the West Huntingdon schools, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—George Crawford last week moved from Spruce Creek to the Mrs. Margaret Price house on Main street.

—Mrs. Maggie Pincin, of McVeytown, was visiting her sister, Mrs. James Montgomery, Saturday and Sunday.

—A. W. Wibley last Saturday killed two fine hogs, one of which dressed 500 pounds and the other 412 pounds.

—Some people will enjoy turkey for Thanks giving, but the election returns indicate that many of us will feast on crow.

—We had the pleasure of a call last Thursday from our friend W. W. Winskey, foreman of the *Mount Union Times* office.

—John Banks has opened a shoemaker shop in the building opposite O'Connor's store, formerly used as a barber shop.

—Mrs. J. O. Heaton, of Cassville, and her sister, Mrs. Emma Fraim, of Harrisburg, were registered at the Juniata House, last week.

—The ITEM is under obligations to Bro. Lindsay, of the *Semi-Weekly News*, for the use of the election table, there by saving us much labor.

—The many Mapleton friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gillam, of Petersburg, will be glad to learn that a young son has arrived to brighten their home.

—Archie Dell, one of Mapleton's expert anglers caught a nice string of bass last Saturday evening. They were toothsome, as ye editors family can testify.

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin.

—Mrs. David Corbin, of the Lick Ridges, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Sipes, of Lock Haven, were guests of James Montgomery's family this week.

—For rent—A dwelling house adjacent to this borough. Will be leased very reasonably from now until spring. For further particulars inquire at the ITEM office.

—Jere B. Rex, after three months work as one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Committee in Philadelphia, is resting for a few days among his Mapleton friends.

—W. W. Giles, of Harrisburg, who holds a good position in the pension department at Washington, circulated among his many friend and former neighbors in Mapleton last Saturday.

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or kindred diseases, of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle.

—The *Old Homestead* for November comes to our table replete with good stories, valuable information for the household, and many other things pleasing and entertaining. Our readers should send for a sample copy to Davis Bros, Publishers, Savannah, Georgia.

—Mapleton Division No. 271, Sons of Temperance, at its meeting held last Thursday evening decided to pay off all its indebtedness and disband. Very little encouragement has been given the Division by those who should have been its warmest friends. There is however talk of reorganizing.

—Next Satutday from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., and from 6.30 to 7.45 o'clock p. m. all members of the Mapleton M. E. church, over 21 years of age, will have an opportunity to vote on the question of admitting women as delegates to the General Conference. It is to be hoped that all entitled to vote will take advantage of the opportunity.

—The footings of the official vote in the various county papers show the need of good accountants in Huntingdon About the first of January, Mapleton will send a couple of gentlemen to the County Capital who will show them how to foot up a column of figures. We speak of Messrs. Evans and Gillam, two members of the new board of county auditors.

—Miss Alice Wright has opened a bakery in the east end of the Juniata House where she will keep fresh bread, rolls, cakes, etc. in stock. Any kind of cakes or pies prepared to order at short notice. We are glad to note the opening of such an enterprise in our community and we hope it will receive the patronage it merits. Miss Wright is an expert baker. The band serenaded the new place of business last night and were the recipients of a liberal treat.

—This number of the ITEM is issued under great difficulties. Carpenters are at work on our building doubling the capacity thereof. Everything is topsy-turvy and the dirt and noise which the mechanics make are quite an annoyanc. We have orders for over 36,000 impressions of job work and we hope our friends will be patient with us until the improvements are completed. We have ordered another Gordon press, which will be ready for the new quarters and we then hope to catch up with our orders quickly. Send in your work. Our facilities for fine work are unequalled in the Juniata Valley.

Local Institute at Mill Creek.

A Local Institute will be held in Mill Creek, this county, Friday evening and Saturday, November 21 and 22, 1890. On Friday evening, an entertainment will be given by the pupils of Nos. 1 and 2 schools of Mill Creek. The programme will consist of select readings, recitations, solos, duets, quartettes, and chorus singing. An educational address will also be delivered. Saturday will be devoted to the discussion of educational topics, which will be of interest to every live, energetic, and progressive teacher. It is sincerely hoped that the teachers of Brady and the adjoining townships, especially, will be in attendance. The following subjects have been assigned for discussion:

Incentives to Study—W. M. Benson, Lettie Chilcote, M. G. Brumbaugh.

Grammar—How to Teach It—Clayton Benson, John O. Smith, S. G. Rudy.

Helps—To Make Thinkers of Pupils—J. F. McClain, S. L. Glasgow, J. H. Brumbaugh.

Commercial Arithmetic—J. E. Saylor.

Devices—Fannie Isenberg, Cassie Shingler. L. S. Shimmell.

Reading—How to Teach It—Elmer Hamilton, C. E. Kauffman, Harry A. Thompson.

Geography—Commercial and General—I. N. Swope, Chas. W. Hiney, J. B. Boring.

Collateral Work—Flora Himes, John H. Tate, B. S. Landis.

A full attendance of the parents, directors, and all interested in the welfare of Mill Creek's schools is earnestly requested to be present at all the sessions.

Teachers' Institute.

The thirty-fifth annual institute of the teachers of Huntingdon county, will be held in the Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 1–5, 1890. The following is the programme:

INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. N. C. Schaeffer, D. D., Ph. D., State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.
Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, Normal College, Huntingdon, Pa.
Prof. L. S. Shimmell, Principal of Schools, Huntingdon, Pa.
Prof. J. M. Coughlin, Luzerne County.
Prof. C. C. Case, Cleveland, O.
Prof. J. I. White, Huntingdon, Pa.
Miss Charlotte Mendum, Teacher of Drawing in Huntingdon Schools.
Supt. R. M. McNeal, Dauphin County.
Supt. J. A. Myers, Mifflin County.

MUSIC.

The music will be in charge of Prof. C. C. Case and Miss Sadie McCoy.

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

1. Papers.—Emma Grant, Kate McNeal, Ella Ralston.

2. Arbor Day.—A. P. Silverthorn, Geo. Knode, D. H. Fisher.

3. Educational Literature.—C. E. Kauffman, C. C. Ellis, Harry A. Thompson.

4. Should Civil Government be Taught in our Public Schools? How?—I. N Swope, J. O. Smith, S. J. Dale.

5. The Primary Geography Class.—Mrs. Mary Clouser, J. A. Parsons, S. B. Taylor.

6. Papers.—J. G. Zerby, Edwina Cunningham, Kate Hartsock.

7. The Mission of The Teacher.—W. M. Benson, Geo. E. Taylor, S. J, Bierley.

8. Personal Habits of Pupils.—Alice Summers, Lulu Withers, L. M. Orlady.

9. Teaching Patriotism in the Public Schools.—J. M. Drake, Clayton Benson, J. B. Boring.

10. Gen'l Information.—F. P. Waite, J. A. Thompson, D. Stains.

11. Thorough Work.—J. K. Leader, J. F. Evans, E. E. Houck.

Diretors' Day.—We shall be glad to have the Directors with us at all the sesions, but especially urge their attendance on Wednesday, when topics of special value to directors will be discussed.

LECTURES.

Monday Evening—Prof. S. T. Ford, "Recitals."

Tuesday Evening.—Prof. J. B. DeMotte, A. M., PH. D., "The Light-House, the Sentinel of the Sea."

Wednesday Evening.—Geo. Thomas Dowling, D, D., "The Good Old Times."

Thursday Evening.—Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, "Popular Delusions"

Prof. C. C. Case will add to each entertainment by his fine vocal selections.

You are cordially invited to attend.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

Saltillo.

Mrs. Jennie Findley and son, Oris, are visiting Mrs. Findley's parents.

Mrs. Peck, of Osceola, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Giffin.

Rev. F. H. Senft and wife took their departure for Pittsburg last Thursday morning. Mrs. Senft is quite a speaker, having led the meeting Sunday night and delivered quite a discourse.

Harry McKinstry, who has been visiting his cousin, Mrs. Calvin Greene, took his departure one day last week for California. We wish him a safe journey.

The dedication of the M. E. church has been postponed for a week or two. The church begins to assume a very sacred appearance and looks very inviting from the exterior. I have not been inside.

Rev. W. Burrows reports the site for a new M. P. church in Cole's valley—the ground donated by T. Smith. Trustees appointed and two or three hundred dollars promised, and many willing hands ready to assist in rearing a temple, sacred to the worship of Almighty God. It seems that our Heavenly Father smiles on the work undertaken by his servant, Rev. Burrows, as the foundation and stone work together with promises of lumber came at the mere suggestion from the lips of Mr. Burrows. The Rev. Burrows preached in the U. B. church last Saturday night, at which time one precious soul was converted, and praised God.

Steele Barcus is visiting at Lock Haven and New York.

Miss Myrtle Long was called home on account of her mother's illness.

Miss Barnett is visiting at the residence of her cousin, D. E. McClain.

Dr. Chestnutwood has located at Three Springs, and it is said he is very hard of hearing. We people of Saltillo are expecting a young physician of all requirements to settle in our midst, and we all will endeavor to make his stay profitable.

Well, Democracy has won, and, Mr. Editor, I wish to speak of the bonfires, speeches, pyrotechnic displays and good music by the Saltillo band. All the democratic ladies in town were present and quite a number on the Republican side, because a difference of opinion does not destroy friendly intercourse. The democrats and their friends met in front of David Shope's store and Profs. Harkins and J. M. Drake, together with B. W. Beck, treated the people to three speeches. Mr. Harkins said several times that he rejoiced in this victory. After cheering all the newly elected officers—Pattison, Dunkle and Watson, etc.—a "tiger" was called for by Mr. Beck in honor of Gov. Pattison, in which even the small boys joined and threw up their hats. The fireworks consisted of sky rockets, roman candles, spinning wheels and colored lights. The bonfire was composed of tar barrels and pine knots, together with several gallons of coal oil. After each speech the band discoursed music.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

Little Trough Creek.

One of Trough Creek's old time and highly respected citizens, William Gayton, visited his friend, Esq. Pheasant, last Saturday night aweek.

Mrs. Nancy Greenland, who resides with her son, Amon, in Cass township is visiting friends in Coltax. She is a preserved and pleasant old lady.

Mrs. H. H. Swope, of Mapleton, visited friends in the upper end of the valley last week.

The M. P. minister of the Cassville, Saltillo and Meadow Greene Charge, preached at Harmony chapel last Sunday.

Barney Brown says that he saw a man from this valley in Huntingdon the day after the election that was so well pleased with the result that he was smoking two cigars at once. That man must have been about as well pleased as another that I have heard of who has trimmed his turkeys in red, white and blue and sent a piece of crape to his father-in-law to put on his turkey.

Union township can boast of seven about as good brick school houses as any township in the county, and the citizens have been taxed heavily to pay for them. Some years 25 mills of school and building tax have been levied and the houses are not yet paid for. The township is divided into two election districts and the railroad school house named by the court as the place for holding the election of the township side, and Sheridan school house for the Calvin district voting place. These houses have been open to the citizens on election days and there has never been any complaint, so far as I have heard, until recently. Now I am well aware that the school law only allows school houses to be used for school purposes. Hon. Geo. Taylor, who presided over the courts of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties for twenty years, and who was considered one of the ablest jurists of the state, rendered a decision in Blair county where the school directors took a position like the Union township directors have, that a long established custom became a law, and he imposed the costs on the directors. In years gone by the gospel has been preached in almost all of the school houses of the township. Sunday schools were also conducted in a number of the houses. The Pine Grove school house has probably been used more for worship than any other house in the township, it having been a regular appointment of Cassville charge of the M. E. church for over 35 years. When the present house at Pine Grove was finished the board of school directors asked that a committee be appointed to see that the different denominations using it for worship would take proper care of the house. A committee of three citizens was appointed. The Old School Baptists use it almost as regularly as they do their church farther down the valley, and it is open to other denominations. Sunday school is held in it during the summer. The walls have been nicely papered by the citizens of the district, also decorated with a number of oil paintings. An organ has been purchased and is free to be, and is used, by all denominations. It is a general remark by strangers that it is the nicest school house inside that they have ever seen. An able Methodist preacher said he could preach better in it than in any other house on the charge. But now some of the citizens say that if the directors are so law-abiding they must carry it clear through and close the houses against everything but the common schools. The people almost unanimously condemn the action of the board Tuesday last, as it was a very chilly day. We have one man in the district who is nearly ninety years old and a number well up in the seventies, and all were compelled to retrace their steps as soon as they voted or stand around an out-door fire and warm one side at a time. Now the people hope that the lately imported man who got up the resolution will have respect enough for his newly adopted home and his neighbors to move for the rescinding of the resolution, and if he does not that the rest of the board will have backbone enough to carry a motion over his head, and allow respectable citizens the privilege of the houses on election days and not keep it advrtiseed in this way that we are a set of rowdies.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing.

Tell Your Neighbor About It!

20c SAVED ON A DOLLAR!

On every dollar's worth of Winter Clothing (comprising Suits, Overcoats and Coats and Vests, etc.) we will positively (for cash only) ALLOW 20c OF A REBATE. This means you buy one dollar's worth of clothing for eighty cents.—You may think this is only on paper. We answer, call and see and we will prove to you that every word is true. We have $2500 worth of Clothing TOO MUCH, and we propose to sell it. We are not going to sell them for less than cost. No, but we will

Sell them at Cost.

Buy your clothing from us and you will buy it at WHOLESALE PRICE saving the retailers' profit, which means 20c on a dollar. In addition we have a line of

Boys' All-Wool Scarlet Underwear

to sell at $1.00 per suit—just what they cost by the dozen pieces in Philadelphia. We are closing these out. You cannot buy these everywhere.

An All-Wool Ladies' Skirt for $1.00.

I have just received a new stock of Rubber Goods, comprising everything in that line. I am handling the

CELEBRATED

Lambertville - Snag-Proof

RUBBER BOOT,

the best Rubber Boot in the market—made from pure Para rubber.

A CAR LOAD of SALT!

We have just received a car load of Salt. Prices very low.

We have "Hard Pan" boots and can give you hard pan prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

The cool nights remind us that Underwear is seasonable. Well, we have plenty of it—light, heavy, red, drab, white,—well, just anything you want. Come and see it.

Sportsmen.

The hunting season is here. We have powder, shot, caps, lead, etc. We are handling an excellent quality of powder.

We buy marketable produce. Give me a call.

We pay $8.00 for Hoop Poles. They must be second growth, smooth bark hickory, ½ to ¼ inches at small end, tied in bundles of ¼ hundred each—subject to inspection.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Results of the Contests at the Polls Throughout the Union.

An Extraordinary Interest Taken for an Off Year.

Results of the political contests throughout the country are given below by States in alphabetical order. The figures furnished are the latest obtainable up to the time this side of our paper went to press. In some instances later figures may show decreased or increased majorities, or change the result as indicated by first returns entirely.

ALABAMA.

Alabama elected eight Congressmen. A solid Democratic delegation was sent to Congress.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas elected five Congressmen. The Democrats on the morning after the election claimed the election of all the Congressmen, including Breckinridge in the Second.

CALIFORNIA.

California elected State officers, Legislature, and six Congressmen. The Congressional delegation will stand about four Republicans and two Democrats.

COLORADO.

Colorado elected State officers, Legislature, and one Congressman. An unusually heavy vote was cast throughout the State. At the Democratic headquarters every one was jubilant, and Chairman Arbuckle claimed the election of the entire ticket by 5000 on the basis that fifty per cent. of the registered voted.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut elected State officers, Legislature and four Congressmen. The Democratic candidate for Governor had a plurality, and three Democrats and one Republican were elected to Congress. David A. Wells, the noted tariff reform advocate, was defeated. The Legislature is Republican by about fifteen votes.

DELEWARE.

Deleware elected Governor, Legislature, and one Congressman. Delaware polled the largest vote ever known. Reynolds (Democrat) is elected Governor by a majority of 531. John W. Causey is elected to Congress by 726.

FLORIDA.

Florida elected Supreme Court Justice, Controller, Legislature, and two Congressman. The Democrats elected both houses and secured both branches of the Legislature.

GEORGIA.

Georgia elected ten Congressmen. All ten nominees of the Democrats and the Farmers' Alliance were successful.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois elected State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Legislature and twenty Congressmen. Early indications were that the Democrats had gained two Congressmen and that the General Assembly was in doubt.

INDIANA.

Indiana elected minor State officers, Legislature and thirteen Congressmen. The Democrats carried the State by about 15,000 majority and elected a majority in the Legislature, insuring a party successor to Senator Voorhees. The Congressional delegation, according to first returns, will stand about eleven Democrats to two Republicans.

IOWA.

Iowa elected minor State officers and eleven Congressmen. The returns received showed a division on the State officers, while the Democrats gained five Congressmen.

KANSAS.

Kansas elected State officers, Legislature, seven Congressmen, and voted upon two proposed amendments to the State Constitution. The Farmers' Alliance polled a heavy vote, but the Republicans claimed the State by about 15,000 plurality. The Farmers' Alliance claimed three Congressmen and the Democrats two.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky elected eleven Congressmen. It seems possible that John H. Wilson (Republican), with a majority of 8000 to go on, has been defeated by E. J. Howard (Democrat). W. C. Breckinridge, Democrat, was re-elected to Congress for the Lexington district by a heavy majority. His only opponent was the Prohibition candidate. On the other hand, J. W. Kendall, Democrat, in the Tenth District, is probably defeated by R. C. Hill, Republican.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana elected six Congressmen. All the Democratic candidates were successful.

MARYLAND.

Maryland elected six Congressmen. First returns showed that the Democrats had elected five candidates, while both parties claimed the Sixth District.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi elected seven Congressman. The election passed off quietly throughout the State. The indications were that a solid Democratic delegation was elected.

MONTANA.

Montana elected a Legislature and one Congressman. Ex-Governor White, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, expresses confidence in the election of Carter and a majority of the Republican State Senators.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts elected State officers, Legislature, and twelve Congressman. Massachusetts elected as Governor, William E. Russell, Democrat, over J. Q. A. Brackett, Republican, by a vote of 142,000 to 135,000. The total vote was ten per cent. greater than last year. J. F. O'Neil and John F. Andrew were elected to Congress by increased pluralities. In the Fifth District Sherman Hoar, the youthful Democratic nephew of Senator Hoar was elected over J. A. Fox.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan elected State officers, Legislature and eleven Congressmen. There was a close race in this State, both parties claiming a victory on the morning after election. The Congressional delegation will stand at about five Republicans and six Democrats. The Legislature is Democratic, and later returns gave the State to the Democrats by a small majority.

MISSOURI.

Missouri elected minor State officers, Legislature, and fourteen Congressmen. Bright weather and the novelty of the Australian system brought out a very heavy vote for an off year all over Missouri. At 9 o'clock enough was known to show that the Democrats had elected J. B. Gantt Supreme Judge, H. M. Hickman Railroad Commissioner, and Lloyd E. Wolfe.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota elected State officers, Legislature, and five Congressmen. For the first time in the history of the State there were four tickets in the field. Republican, Democratic, Alliance and Prohibition. Returns from 500 precincts showed that W. R. Merriam, Republican, was re-elected Governor by about 8000, against 24,000 two years ago.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska elected State officers, Legislature, and three Congressmen, and voted upon four proposed amendments to the State Constitution. Early returns indicated that the Democrats had carried the State. Both parties claimed the three Congressmen. Prohibition was defeated by about 15,000 votes.

NEW YORK.

New York elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, two Judges of the Supreme Court, Assembly, and thirty-four Congressmen. Both leading parties having united on Judge Earl for Court of Appeals Judge, there was practically no contest. The Democrats gained three or four Congressmen according to early returns, while they also obtained a small majority in the House of Assembly. In New York City Mayor Grant and the other Tammany Hall candidates defeated the Fusion ticket after a heated canvass. In Brooklyn the entire Democratic municipal ticket won.

NEVADA.

Nevada elected State officers, Legislature, and one Congressman. The Republican candidates were successful in every district for every office.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina elected Chief and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, Legislature and nine Congressmen. The Democrats were successful in the State and Legislature, and together with the Farmers' Alliance they elected all their Congressional candidates.

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota elected State officers, Legislature and one Congressman. The Republicans made a clean sweep, electing all their candidates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island elected two Congressmen. In the First District, Spooner, Republican, was defeated by Lapham, Democrat. Arnold, Republican, was probably elected.

OHIO.

Ohio elected minor State officers and twenty-one Congressmen. The Republican State ticket was successful, while the Democrats gained a number of Congressmen. In McKinley's district there had been the fiercest fight of the Congressional campaign, and the author of the new Tariff bill lost by a small minority. Ex-Governor Foster was also defeated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Both parties claimed the State, but the Democrats have made gains in the Congressional delegation. At 2 A. M. on the morning after the election the Democratic State Committee asserted that Pattison was elected by a small majority. The Republicans disputed this claim, but later returns gave the State to Pattison by over 16,000 majority. The Democrats gained three Congressmen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina elected State officers, Legislature, and several Congressmen. Tillman (Farmers' Alliance and Democrat) was elected Governor by not less than 25,000 majority. The total vote in the State does not exceed 95,000. The election was quiet.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota elected State officers, Legislature, and two Congressmen. The Republicans have carried the Legislature by a small majority on joint ballot. A. C. Mellette is re-elected Governor by a reduced plurality. J. A. Pickler and John R. Gamble, both Republicans, are elected representatives in Congress. Pierre has been selected as the permanent seat of government by about 5000 majority over Huron, the only other competitor.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee elected Governor, Legislature, and ten Congressmen. A very light vote was polled on account of the registration and poll tax laws. John P. Buchanan (Democrat) was elected Governor by a plurality estimated at from 20,000 to 35,000 over Baxter (Republican) and Kelly (Prohibition). Ten Congressional districts show that the Democrats have carried seven of them. The First and Third Districts are in doubt.

TEXAS.

Texas elected State officers, Legislature and eleven Congressmen, and voted upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State. The Democratic Executive Committee estimates James S. Hogg's majority for Governor over Webster Flanigan at 130,000. In the Congressional contest there is only one district out of the eleven which the Republicans do not concede to the Democrats. That is the Seventh District, represented by William H. Crain. It is doubtful.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia elected ten Congressman. The indications were that the Democrats made a clean sweep in Virginia and carried all ten Congressional districts. James P. Epes, Democrat, is elected in the Fourth District over John M. Langston, colored, Republican.

WASHINGTON.

Washington elected Legislature and one Congressman. It was estimated that the Republicans were successful.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, Legislature and four Congressmen. A close contest took place here, the Democrats claiming all four Congressmen and the Republicans claiming half the delegation.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin elected State officers, Legislature, and nine Congressmen. There was a hot fight in this State over the school question, and both parties claimed the State. There was also a close race in several of the Congressional districts. Later returns gave the Governor, Legislature and six out of the nine Congressmen to the Democrats.

FATAL FIRE.

Four Persons Burned to Death at Denver, Col.

Fire started in the rear of M. J. Todd's livery yard in Denver, Col., and notwithstanding the efforts of the fire department the flames had spread nearly all over the yard before the water could be turned on. The flames quickly passed to the St. Elmo Hotel, Meyer's Liquor Company and O'Leary's drug store, while a number of dwellings just across the alley went up in the flames.

The firemen made every endeavor to keep the fire from jumping across Lamarie street, where there were a number of large business blocks. The entire block between Ninth and Tenth streets and Laramie and Market streets was a seething mass, but the fire is now under control unless a strong wind comes up.

One unknown man was burned to death in the hotel, and his charred remains now lie at the Coroner's.

Another man and two children were caught in the same building and burned to death.

The cause of the fire is not known. The loss will probably be over $100,000.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things.

An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair.

To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus unprepared, he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease."

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe Howard, of the New York *Press*, in noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890:

"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do nothing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the care of the most eminent medical men in the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles."

Buffalo Herds a Half Century Ago.

I think I can truly say, writes General John Bidwell in the November *Century*, that I saw in that region in one day more buffaloes than I have seen of cattle in all my life. I have seen the plain black with them for several days' journey as far as the eye could reach. They seemed to be coming northward continually from the distant plains to the Platte to get water, and would plunge in and swim across by thousands—so numerous were they that they changed not only the color of the water, but its taste, until it was unfit to drink; but we had to use it. One night when we were encamped on the South Fork of the Platte they came in such droves that we had to sit up and fire guns and make what fires we could to keep them from running over us and trampling us into the dust. We could hear them thundering all night long; the ground fairly trembled with vast approaching bands; and if they had not been diverted, wagons, animals and emigrants would have been trodden under their feet.

AN extraordinary advance in the use of cocoa seems to have taken place of late years in England. In the House of Commons, this last session, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, called attention to it as a cause for much of the falling off of the use of coffee. He attributed it in a measure, to the position a preparation of cocoa known as "Grateful and Comforting" had taken. In accord with this suggestion, it may be interesting to follow the course cocoa has taken in England since 1832, when the duty, which had been standing at 6d. per pound, with an importation of under half a million pounds, was reduced to 2d. per pound, and not long after we find the homœpathic doctrine of medicine introduced into the kingdom, and that the use of cocoa was specially advocated by physicians adopting that mode of practice. Soon after we find the first homœopathic chemists established in England (the firm of James Epps & Co.) produced a special preparation which only needed boiling water or milk to be at once ready for the table, and the superior character of this production has, no doubt, done much, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, to bring about the advance made.

A Wonderful Paper.

When you were reading the large Prospectus of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, published last week in our columns, did you stop to consider what a wealth of talent was engaged in producing this remarkable paper? Its success is phenomenal, and it is read in 450,000 families because it is the best of its kind. Now is the time to send your subscription. $1.75 sent at once will secure you the rest of this year free, including all the Holiday Numbers. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston.

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Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

$65 A MONTH & Board for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each County. P. W. Ziegler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Senators and Representatives From the Various States.

The Farmers' Alliance Elect Twenty-three Members.

The following is a tabulated comparison of the present with the next House of Representatives as indicated by returns furnished by the Associated Press dispatches. The Senate after March 4, 1891, will stand as follows, one seat, from New Hampshire, being omitted as in doubt:

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	2		Nebraska	..	2
Arkansas	2		Nevada	..	2
California	1	1	New Hampshire	..	1
Colorado	..	2	New Jersey	2	
Connecticut	..	2	New York	1	1
Delaware	1	1	North Carolina	2	
Florida	2		North Dakota	..	2
Georgia	2		Ohio	1	1
Idaho	..	2	Oregon	..	2
Illinois	1	1	Pennsylvania	..	2
Indiana	2		Rhode Island	..	2
Iowa	..	2	South Carolina	2	
Kansas	*1	1	South Dakota	*1	1
Kentucky	2		Tennessee	2	
Louisiana	2		Texas	2	
Maine	..	2	Vermont	..	2
Maryland	2		Virginia	2	
Massachusetts	..	2	Washington	..	2
Michigan	..	2	West Virginia	2	
Minnesota	..	2	Wisconsin	1	1
Mississippi	2		Wyoming	..	2
Missouri	2				
Montana	..	2	Total	42	45

*Controlled by the Farmers' Alliance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	51st Congress. Dem.	51st Congress. Rep.	52d Congress. Dem.	52d Congress. Rep.
Alabama	7	1	8	..
Arkansas	3	2	5	..
California	2	4	0	6
Colorado	..	1	..	1
Connecticut	1	3	3	1
Delaware	1	..	1	..
Florida	1	1	2	..
Georgia	10	..	10	..
Idaho	..	..	..	1
Illinois	7	13	15	6
Indiana	10	3	11	2
Iowa	1	10	7	4
Kansas	..	7	5	2
Kentucky	9	2	10	1
Louisiana	5	1	6	..
Maine	..	4	..	4
Maryland	3	3	6	..
Massachusetts	2	10	7	5
Michigan	2	9	7	4
Minnesota	..	5	5	..
Mississippi	7	..	7	..
Missouri	10	4	14	..
Montana	..	1	1	..
Nebraska	..	3	3	..
Nevada	..	1	..	1
New Hampshire	..	2	2	..
New Jersey	3	4	5	2
New York	15	19	23	11
North Carolina	6	3	8	1
North Dakota	..	1	..	1
Ohio	5	16	14	7
Oregon	..	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	7	21	11	17
Rhode Island	..	2	1	..
South Carolina	6	1	6	1
South Dakota	..	2	..	2
Tennessee	7	3	8	2
Texas	11	..	11	..
Vermont	..	2	..	2
Virginia	6	4	10	..
Washington	..	1	..	1
West Virginia	2	2	4	..
Wisconsin	2	7	7	2
Wyoming	..	..	..	1
Total	151	179	243	89

Whole number of members..... 332
Democrats in next House..... 243
Republicans in next House..... 89

Democratic majority..... 154

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The following table shows the number of Farmers' Alliance candidates elected, with their party affiliations:

	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.
Georgia	..	6	..
Illinois	..	..	1
Iowa	..	1	..
Kansas	5	..	
Minnesota	..	1	..
Mississippi	..	2	..
Nebraska	2	..	..
North Carolina	..	2	..
South Carolina	..	2	..
Tennessee	..	..	..
	7	15	1
Total elected			23

THE HOUSE BY DELEGATIONS.

Should the next Presidential election by any possibility be thrown into the House, each State delegation would be entitled to one vote, and the political party having the largest representation in the delegates would control that vote. The following table shows which party has a majority of Representatives in each State:

Democratic States.	*Republican States.*
Alabama,	Colorado,
Arkansas,	California,
Connecticut,	Idaho,
Delaware,	Maine,
Florida,	Nevada,
Georgia,	North Dakota,
Illinois,	Oregon,
Indiana,	Pennsylvania,
Kentucky,	South Dakota,
Louisiana,	Vermont,
Maryland,	Washington,
Massachusetts,	Wyoming.
Michigan,	
Minnesota,	
Mississippi,	
Missouri,	
Montana,	
Nebraska,	
New Hampshire,	
New Jersey,	
New York,	
North Carolina,	
Ohio,	
Rhode Island,	
South Carolina,	
Tennessee,	
Texas,	
Virginia,	
West Virginia,	
Wisconsin.	

Total—Democratic delegations, 30; Republican delegations, 12; Alliance, 1 (Kansas); in doubt, Iowa.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The German Government Will Purchase Professor Koch's Cure.

Professor Robert Koch had an audience with the Emperor of Germany at Berlin on the subject of his new cure for consumption. His Majesty proposes that the Government shall purchase the invention outright, and build a special hospital for its application, Professor Koch receiving a large annuity, besides a title.

It is stated as an ascertained fact that several slight cases have been undoubtedly cured by the Koch method, while in graver cases, where the disease has obtained a firmer hold and portions of the lung have wasted away, the life of the patient has been prolonged and the growth and progress of the bacillus have been arrested, if the pest itself has not been actually destroyed.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SOME of the Maine mackerel fishermen are still making $12 to $15 a day.

THE working woman's guild of Philadelphia has a membership of 1000.

THE striking Cornish miners at Ishpeming, Mich., are going back to England.

THE Chicago marble cutters are the first of their craft to receive the eight-hour workday.

JOHN BURNS, of England, says last year there were 2000 strikes, and only twenty or thirty lost.

THE telegraphers announce that they will not strike until the day of the presidential election in 1892.

THE Dock-Laborers' union of London has cabled $3750 to Sydney, New South Wales, for the benefit of the strikers.

NEW YORK piano-makers have been refused a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight by their employers.

OWING to a lack of money the German Government refused to make loans to companies to build dwellings for workingmen.

THE wages of the section foremen west of the Missouri River, on the Rock Island road, have been raised from $45 to $47.50 per month.

STATISTICS show that 100,000 persons are out of employment in Lombardy, 60,000 in Piedmont, and 50,000 in Romagna and southern Italy.

DENVER, Col., is a sort of sanitarium for consumptive cigar-makers. It has now upward of 200 whom the various unions have sent there.

THE report that all the grave-diggers of the Glasnerin cemetery, near Dublin, Ireland, are on a strike is a curious note in the labor discussions.

THE national organization of marble-cutters has decided to fight the prison contractors who do marble work in the penitentiaries of Illinois and New York.

A GREAT scheme is on foot in Japan for the emigration of Japanese laborers to Mexico, where they are wanted to work on railways. Two Mexican agents are promoting the scheme.

THE number of employes on all the railroads of the country amounts to 700,000. There are 1518 different railroad corporations, and the total mileage of these railroads is 156,400 miles.

THE bricklayers of Denver are about to erect a building for their Union to cost $60,000; and the Miners' Union, of Colorado, will build a hall at Fleming's Grove, Arapahoe County, for $80,000.

THE glass-blowers are strongly advocating the establishment of co-operative factories as a means of improving their condition and banishing the differences that are continually arising between employers and employes.

ACCORDING to the figures given by the Commissioner of Labor of Colorado, female labor in that State is in no way paid better than in other parts of the United States. The average weekly earnings of women in Colorado are about $8.

THE conservative Trade Unionists, Socialists and Anarchists of Italy have adopted one common platform, whose principal plank is political action. The amalgamation of these three distinctive elements of the Italian labor movement took place at the Congress held recently at Milan.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy* for **CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.**

Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AN accident occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road near Syracuse, N. Y., by which four men were killed and many persons were injured.

MRS. ARSENE JULIAN and her one-year-old baby were burned to death at Bethlehem, Penn., by the explosion of an ordinary kerosene lamp which she carried in putting the baby to bed.

MRS. CLARISSA TOWNE died at Milford, N. H., aged one hundred years and eight months.

TWO men were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in Hell Gate, New York City.

IT was discovered that a herd of Holstein and Guernsey cattle at the State Agricultural College at Orono, Me., thirty-two in all, purchased in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, were afflicted with tuberculosis. The value of the herd was about $8000.

T. P. O'CONNOR, member of the British Parliament, arrived in New York City. He was accompanied by Mrs. O'Connor.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY arrived in New York City from England, where the African explorer will inaugurate his lecture season.

A FIRE in New Rochelle, N. Y., destroyed several of the finest buildings in the town and valuable silverware and bric-a-brac. Loss over $100,000.

JACOB GENSHEIMER, aged twenty-five years, a convict in Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison, committed suicide by hanging himself with a sheet in that institution.

MRS. BARBARA LAMPRECHT, evidently insane, cut the throat of two of her children at Philadelphia, Penn., with a large butcher knife and then cut her own.

THREE mills belonging to the J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury, Conn., were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at $100,000.

THE Wells Grain Elevator was burned in Buffalo, N. Y., causing a loss of $250,000.

DANIEL TAYLOR and Samuel Reigel were instantly killed and William Pettit was fatally injured by a falling wall at Doylestown, Penn. The accident occurred at the large new mill being erected by Swarthy Brothers & Co.

South and West.

AT Kingston, Tenn., John M. Wester, Jr., the Town Marshal, was shot by James Edwards, whom the Marshal was trying to arrest. Wester in turn shot Edwards. Both men died in an hour.

AT Riverdale, Ga., John R. McCullough, agent for an Atlanta guano house, was robbed of $4000 in money and $7000 in notes by burglars. He had them in a satchel in the room where he was sleeping. The satchel and notes were found later but no trace of the thieves.

THE village of Mercer, Ohio, is afflicted with a scourge of diphtheria. Nine children died during the week and fourteen new cases were reported. The schools have been ordered closed, and the inhabitants are leaving the town.

A GENERAL fight is reported at Irvine, Estelle County, Ky., in which John Wilson, Superintendent of Public Schools, and D. R. Lilly, son of Judge Lilly, were killed, and Grant Lilly dangerously wounded.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, United States Minister at the Court of St. James, arrived in New York City. With him came the remains of his son, who will be interred in the crypt at Springfield, Ill., containing the body of Abraham Lincoln.

BY the breaking of a scaffolding raised ten feet from the ground, on which 150 men and girls were grouped for the purpose of being photographed, at Lyon & Healy's new piano factory, Chicago, Ill., William Kischangoil was killed, two fatally injured and several others badly hurt.

A FREIGHT train fell through a bridge across Comal River, near New-Braunfels, Texas. The first span of the structure gave way, and the engine and three loaded cars were precipitated to the water below, a distance of fifty feet. The engineer, Haily, and the fireman, Jones, were killed.

EX-MAYOR W. W. COTTRELL, of Key West, Fla., who a few weeks ago was a terror to the officials and was finally driven to Alabama, a fugitive from justice, was shot and killed by Gerald, the Chief of Police at Montgomery, Ala. Cottrell was drunk and was arrested by the police. He insulted the Chief and challenged him to fight a duel.

Washington.

THE President and Attorney-General Miller voted in Indianapolis, after which they returned to Washington.

SUPERVISOR KENNY refused to comply with Secretary Noble's request to surrender the books of the police census of New York City.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, commanding the division of the Atlantic, in his annual report to the War Department just made public calls attention to the subject of seacoast defence.

PRESIDENT HARRISON returned from Indianapolis, whither he made a hurried journey for the sole purpose of casting his vote.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER stated, semi-officially, that there would be no extra session of Congress.

THE amount of 4½ per cent. bonds redeemed under the circular of October 9 makes a total to date of $4,062,500.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD made his annual report to the War Department on the condition of the army.

SECRETARY NOBLE refused Mayor Grant's second application for a recount of the population of New York City.

Foreign.

AT a bull fight in the City of Mexico the bulls did not fight well and the populace tore down the ring.

IT is announced that the Dominion Government has decided to reduce the rate of postage to a two cent instead of a three cent rate throughout Canada and to the United States.

TWO Socialists were elected to the German Reichstag from Kiel.

THE British Government has entered into a scheme to supply the planters of Jamaica with contract laborers from Hindostan, the natives of Jamaica being unwilling to work on the plantations.

AT the close of the celebration of a Buddhist festival recently in the province of Sze-Chuen, China, a number of organized mobs attacked several Christian villages, burning the buildings and looting their contents. Twenty native converts to Christianity were killed during the disturbances and their bodies thrown into the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, while presiding over the Court of the Queen's Bench Division, London, England, was stricken with paralysis.

THANKSGIVING DAY was observed in Canada by special services held in all the Protestant churches of the country.

LATER NEWS.

THE striking salesmen of the six large clothing stores of Pittsburg, Penn., won their strike. The firms conceded the demands of the salesmen for shorter hours. The men who took the strikers' places will be discharged.

MRS. A. A. NICKERSON, of Bangor, Me., while out shooting with her husband was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of her rifle.

ONE man was killed and four seriously burned by an exploding shell at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.

THOMAS HARPER, President and Treasurer of the Harper Brothers Company, manufacturers of decorated lamps and lamp shades, New York City, and William Harper, manager of the factory, have disappeared, leaving debts reported to be from $25,000 $50,000.

BLACK diphtheria is prevailing in an epidemic form in Cygnet, Ohio. The schools are all closed, and business is practically suspended in the town. A number of deaths have occurred and many persons are leaving the place.

GENERAL E. A. O'NEILL, who was Governor of Alabama from 1882 to 1886, died a few days ago at his home in Florence, Ala. He was State Solicitor in 1841 and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. During the war he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.

WINSLOW, a town of Pike County, Ind., was totally burned. The houses were all frame structures. Not one is left, and four hundred people are homeless.

THE members of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity living in Washington and vicinity had a social reunion and dinner at the Shoreham. A number of invited guests from the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University were present.

THE President appointed Harry H. Bengough to be pension agent at Pittsburg, Penn., vice William H. Barclay, resigned.

CAPTAIN N. M. BROOKS, of Virginia, has been appointed Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the Postoffice Department.

MRS. MARGARET S. WATKINS, a clerk in the general delivery branch of the Washington City postoffice, was temporarily suspended from her duties, by order of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, pending an investigation for alleged offensive language to Richard Quay, son of Senator Quay.

ACTING ADJUTANT-GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, in his annual report, says that the desertions from the Army last year were 489 less in number than in the preceding year, and the percentage, as compared with the enlisted strength, was reduced from eleven to nine per cent.

DR. ROBERT LUCIUS BALLHAUSEN, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests, has resigned.

THE establishment of the British protectorate over Zanzibar has been formally proclaimed.

THE Bank of England discount rate was advanced from five to six per cent. It caused a panic.

THE American Committee for the Relief of Famine Sufferers in Ireland has temporarily withdrawn its appeal.

A FREIGHT train and a gravel train came into collision at Eatontown, N.J., and a number of cars were wrecked, and two brakeman were fatally injured.

THE body of Abraham Lincoln, Jr., was deposited in the monument at Springfield, Ill., alongside of that of his grandfather.

EX-GOVERNOR EDWARD A. O'NEAL died at his home in Florence, Ala., after an illness of five weeks, from paralysis. Governor O'Neal served two terms as Governor of Alabama.

A. C. EVANS, a millionaire manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, after an escapade with an actress in Cincinnati, ashamed to face his friends, committed suicide by taking opium. Early in this season he was manager for Agnes Herndon, the actress.

MRS. MARY KENT, colored, died at her home in Moundsville, W. Va., aged 114 years.

THE boiler at the sawmill of M. J. Wright & Son, near Magnolia, Miss., exploded, killing two men and fatally injuring two others.

MAJOR DAVID B. MCKIBBEN, United States Army, died at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, a few days ago. He suffered a long time from a cancerous affection of the throat.

DON FREDERICO VOLIO, Charge d'Affaires of the Costa Rican Legation, and Acting Minister for some months past, died in his rooms at the Elsmere, in Washington, of pneumonia, after an illness of five days.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI, of Germany, had an interview with Prime Minister Crispi, at Rome, Italy, and afterward was entertained at dinner by King Humbert.

THE shoe manufacturers at Erfurt, Germany, have declared a lockout in consequence of a dispute arising from the dismissal of a workman. Three thousand men are thrown out of employment.

IT is said that many cures have resulted in Germany from Professor Koch's remedy for consumption; nothing is yet known of the nature of the process.

"THE ANGELUS," which has been on exhibition in this country for the past year, has been sold by the American Art Association for $150,000. It has been purchased by Frenchmen, and in six weeks will be sent from this country. The picture was bought a little more than a year ago in Paris by the representative of the American Art Association for $110,000.

ICE brought to New York City lately from Maine and Norway has been sold at auction to dealers for $1.75 a ton, but for family use the charge is still at the rate of $20 a ton.

The New National Park.

The new National Park takes in the entire draining area of the Yosemite, and much more. It embraces the whole of the Upper Tuolumne River and the greater part of the Tuolumne watershed. It includes Mount Lyell and its glaciers, Lake Eleanor and the Mariposa, Merced and Tuolumne groves of Big Trees. It stretches from Lake Eleanor to Wawona and beyond, and from Hazel Green below Crane Flat to the highest ridge of the Sierra. It is about fifty miles in length by thirty-five in width, and considerably exceeds the State of Rhode Island in area. This magnificent reservation will be by far the most beauiful park in the world. It will lack the weird marvels of the Yellowstone—the geysers, the painted rocks and the stalagmitic formations—but in the magnificence and charms of forest, cliff and waterfall it will be beyond comparison.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

The amount of life insurance in Germany, as reported by thirty-eight companies, was $942,500,000 at the close of 1889; and the new insurance written that year amounted to $86,625,000.

Millions of women use Dobbins's Electric Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, *you* ought to use it. If wrong, *one trial* only will show you. Buy a bar of your grocer and try it next Monday.

THERE are more public holidays in Honolulu than in any other city in the world.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY

RHEUMATISM,
Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
NEURALGIA,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA,
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid, One pack. 25c. Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS ELY'S HEADACHE CREAM BALM

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.

BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH

For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they *ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening* the muscular *System*, restoring long-lost *Complexion*, bringing back the *keen edge of appetite*, and arousing with the *ROSEBUD OF HEALTH* the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the *Nervous and Debilitated* is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. *Sold by Druggists generally.* B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, *who* (if *your* druggist does not keep them) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS on RECEIPT of PRICE, 25cts. A BOX. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

25 CTS 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

Why does this man stare so? He is simply listening to the marvelous cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The following case illustrates:

February 14th, 1890.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—A remarkable case has occurred in our territory. J. N. Berry, a man about thirty years of age, was going down rapidly. He tried physician after physician, patent medicines, home receipts—in fact, everything. He went to a noted sanitarium and returned no better. We all thought he was dying with consumption, and only a few weeks of life were left for him.

He commenced "Golden Medical Discovery," and at the same time commenced to mend. He has used about two dozen bottles, and is still using it. He has gained in weight, color and strength, and is able to do light work. It is just such a case as we should have listened to rather suspiciously, but when we see it we *must* believe it.

It has trebled our sales of "Golden Medical Discovery."

JOHN HACKETT & SON,
Druggists, Roanoke, Ind.

In all bronchial, throat and lung affections, lingering coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs and kindred ailments, the "Discovery" effects the most marvelous cures.

NYNU—45

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*"Civil Service Gazette."*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PENSION NEW LAW CLAIMS. Apply to Milo B. Stevens & Co.,
Attorneys, 1419 F St., Washington, D. C.
Branch Offices, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago

PATENTS! Instructions free to Inventors. Write at once for hand-book of information. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

—Try a cake of it, and be convinced.—

Common Soap fails to accomplish satisfactory results in scouring and cleaning, and necessitates a great outlay of time and labor, which more than balances any saving in cost. Practical people will find SAPOLIO the best and cheapest soap for house-cleaning and scouring.

LOVELL DIAMOND

HIGH-GRADE SAFETY,

$85 A personal examination will certainly convince you that this wheel is $50 cheaper than any other of same grade in the market. Ball bearings to all running parts. Steel Tubings and Drop Forgings to every part. Finish and workmanship guaranteed equal to any high-grade wheel in the world.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,
147 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

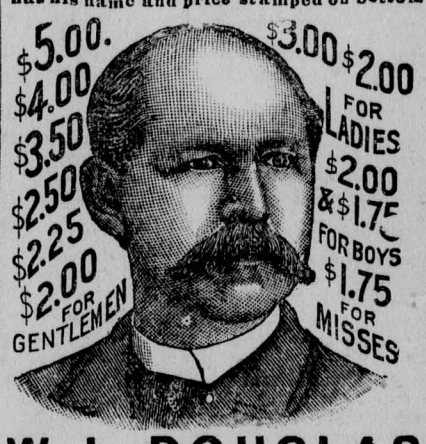
Send 6 cts. in Stamps, for 100-page Illustrated. Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Police Equipments and Bicycles

HOW TO GET WELL.

Use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment if you are suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throats, Colds, Stiffened Joints, Contracted Muscles. Warranted for over forty years to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

A bottle has never yet been returned. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. and 50c. DEPOT, 40 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Send address on postal for valuable information.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

For Coughs and Colds

There is no Medicine like

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For sale by all Druggists, Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR 100 STYLES. BABY COACHES

COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS

We retail at the *lowest wholesale factory prices* and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.*

Automatic Brake on all Coaches FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO FIRE. SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.

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Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

ASTHMA CURED. FREE
A trial package by mail to sufferers. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED Reliable Agents to sell our choice Nursery Stock. Liberal commission or salary paid. Write us for terms.
May Brothers, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Prepared only by the EVANS Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Cassville.

Miss May DeForest, of Philadelphia, is here on a visit.

Henry Taylor will move to Cassville during the coming week and will become mail carrier between Cassville and Broad Top.

Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Orbisonia, returned home Wednesday.

Charles Croft of Huntingdon, was the guest of Geo. M. Green last Friday.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton and daughter, Mary, are visiting relations in Tyrone.

Mrs. H. E. Green, who has been visiting her friends in Saltillo, returned home Friday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ella Grove.

Although the weather was very cold, N. C. Heaton's sale was largely attended.

James Henderson, who has been visiting his sons in Philadelphia, returned Friday.

Last Friday evening, Miss Flora Greene entertained a party of young girl friends.

Do you take the ITEM? if not, subscribe for it at once, as it is one of the best papers printed in the county.

The young girls of Cassville, gathered at the home of Miss Grace Heaton last Friday evening, to celebrate the customs of All Hallowe'en. As the spirit told some of the girls they would be old maids for life, they have lost all faith in Hallowe'en. Have courage and persevere, girls, men are to be found "somewhere," if not in Cassville.

Miss Minnie Steel of Huntingdon, spent the past week in Cassville. Minnie is a lovely girl and we delight in having her with us.

Mrs. Austin Green left on Thursday morning for Spruce Creek, where she will visit her son, Frank.

School is progressing nicely under the kind care of Prof. Clayton Benson.

The Methodist Episcopal church is being erected rapidly and will we think, be ready for ocupancy by Christmas.

"Our town bachelor" had his steps carried away Friday evening by some of the Hallow e'en people and he thinks it was some of the female sex that did it. If he were not a bachelor he wouldn't think so.

Mrs. Charles Fraim, and little son, of Harrisburg, are the guests of Mrs. J. O. Heaton.

Miss Charilla Evans, has a nice assortment of materials for fancy work.

Dr. Hamilton wears a submissive smile, and answers meekly when asked about his voyage up salt river.

A little daughter made her appearance, at the home of Isaiah Oakman last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McClain visited their son, Monroe, in Huntingdon last week.

Rev. Adams spent Sabbath at Rays Hill charge, where he officiated as presiding elder.

Mrs. Hattie Woods, of Mapleton, is paying a visit to friends and her old home, near Cassville.

Calvin.

The farmers have nearly all their corn husked and put away.

Newton Wright, of near Coffee Run, visited his parents on last Sabbath the 2nd Inst.

We are sorry to say that the closing of the doors of our school house at Sherman, on election day, has caused considerable annoyance, and we fear will rupture the good feeling in our community for sometime to come. We heard that the board of directors have been notified to close the Pine Grove school house against religious worship.

Miss Maud Wright, who is teaching the Lincoln school, visited her parents on Saturday and Sanday.

J. O. Smith, who so successfully manages the school at Locust Grove, has started a literary society in his school, which proves to be a success. John knows how to conduct a literary society and we know it will be a success.

When the election board of Calvin district closed the house on the eve of the election, either through mistake or negligence, the key was taken to the head of the valley and the teacher had to hoist a window and go in at it and take the lock off of the door before his pupils could get an entrance.

Our schools are moving along smoothly and we are happy to say that the attendance goes to show that the pupil are pleased with their teachers.

Daniel Prough, who has been residing at Orbisonia during the past summer, removed to his old home one day last week, where he expects to work on a sawmill.

We are sorry that our old friend, Simeon Wright, was defeated in the election on the 4th inst., but we are happy to inform the public that Mr. Wright is taking it calmly and wishes his opponent success.

The roads of our valley are in the best condition we have seen them for several years. This is the result of having a good supervisor and less heavy hauling. Elect Mr. David again in February and the roads will still be better.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, November 20th—I. A. Griffith will sell at his residence in Cass township, 2 miles west of Cassville, 2 brood mares. 17 head cattle, road wagon, spring wagon, buggy, Adriance mower, hay rake, fanning mill, plows, harrows, kettles, shingles, wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, fodder, and other farming implements. Also household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, November 22d—C. B. Runk will sell at G. W. Cohill's farm, ¼ mile north of Saltillo, brood mare with colt, bull, 3 calves, 4 heifers, 3 cows, spring wagon, sled, sleigh, shoeing tools, grain drill, corn, etc. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Tobacos, Cigars and Smokers' Articles.

The best grades of Flour.

Oysters by the stew or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit and Green Apples.

Give me a call.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

Read and Profit by it!

We have the following Shoes that we intend closing out for cash or country produce at cost: 33 pairs Misses' Lace Calf Shoes (pegged), of

1	4	6	8	6	5	3
9	10	11	12	13	1	2

Also, our entire stock of

Clothing,

consisting of Suits for Youths, Boys and Men, and a lot of Overcoats. We have left 26 pairs of

Blankets

that must be sold, and now is your opportunity. We have sold 52 pairs to this date and the reason our sales have been so great in the blanket line is we sacrifice them.

Just received a lot of new crop Raisins and Currants.

Woolen Goods.

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices.

Underwear.

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

Car Load of Salt,

consisting of all sizes of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

Gloves.

The season is here for Gloves and remember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

Groceries

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

Meats Meats

Our stock is complete. We have just received a barrel of prime country Mince Meat, which we will sell at bottom figures.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent. usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia

$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m, Express No. 4, moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

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